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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE HAIL STORM

Which occurred recently in this vicinity and destroyed much property. Never did I see so grand a spectacle; never did I hear so much poetry in the heavens. The particles of ice were as large as common peaches, which, driven with inconceivable velocity by the winds, destroyed all the western windows in its course. The following is an humble attempt to describe the awful and sublime scene:—

First from the western ocean in his shroud,
Bellow'd the genius of the storm aloud,
Roll'd up his car of dark and dreadful gloom,
And shrouded Nature in one roaring tomb;
While terror spread from gentle maid to man
The battle of the elements began.
Black rolling storms fast by the whirlwinds driven,
Rose'd round the globe and shook the halls of Heav'n
Ten thousand thunders bursted as in mirth,
Ten thousand lightnings lit the affrighted earth;
All, all below was consternation dire,
And all above one constant stream of fire.
Now sublier still ten thousand spirits rise,
While heav'n's artillery roll around the skies;
And from on high the frozen show'r descends
'Mid crashing domes where raging ruin blends;
First lightly came the finer valley down,
Then loader rattling rent the astonish'd town,
Till one continued tempest reared around,
And melting ice lay scatter'd o'er the ground.
Most awful scene, the human voice no more
Is heard 'mid crashing ghts and rattling roar,
As when an earthquake rends the solid earth,
And gives to subterranean thunder birth,
Defacing nature in her bloomy pride,
And pouring ruin in one dreadful tide.
So did the icy deluge rage and roar
And blast what had but bloom'd an hour before;
Beauty stood gazing with a trembling heart,
And lordly man was seen with fear to start,
Fled from the awful battle of the skies,
Where hideous dwelling met his vacant eyes.
It seem'd as heav'n and earth had met in fight,
While o'er the universe the streaming light
Portray'd conflicting armies of the air,
Mid the wild shriek of horror and despair.
O 'twas sublime to see the Storm King's wrath!
While great Jehovah, in his lurid path,
Rode on the clouds, and gave the dread command
To shake the heav'ns, the ocean, and the land;
Drawn by the shrieking spirits of the air,
His flaming chariot shot a dismal glare:
While Gabriel, gazing from his azure bow,
Smil'd on the battle as it rag'd below.
I heard the spirits on the stormy blast,
As to the battle in their might they past.
The sun had sought his ocean bed—the sea,—
Nor saw fair nature's sad calamity.

* * * * * * *

The storm is o'er, and silence fills her place,
But desolation shows his haggard face.
O God! how grand are Thy displays of power!
How awful art Thou in an awful hour!
A world Thy breath can in a moment blight;
The universe hangs nothing in Thy sight.

MILFORD BARD.

LINES.

Take from my lips while yet 'tis warm,
My all, my wish, my parting pray'r,
Sick of the world, alone, forlorn,
I go to die I know not where.
While life was sweet I hardly knew
What bitter tears and woe could be;
Those hours of bliss, alas, soon flew,
And only left a tear for me.
Then, fleeting world, once more farewell,
I leave you soon above to soar,
For me reserve no fun'ral knell,
No sigh to say that I'm no more.

ONE YEAR AGO.

One year ago, and all was well,
My love, my friend, were near me;
And every charm that comfort knew,
Seem'd striving to endear me.
One year ago! what foolish hopes
Youth builds of coming pleasures!
My love, my friend, both, both are gone,
Life's stripp'd of all its treasures.
One year ago, I little thought
What sad reverses pended;
My prospects fled, my weary soul
Finds all its joys are ended.
One year ago! so much that speaks
Of happiness now blighted,
That memory would fain unlearn
What once my heart delighted.
Yet, none can tell how much I've lost,
Since none can ever know,
Whose lovely image occupied
My thoughts, *one year ago*.

W. F. R.

TO THE WIND.

Whence comest thou, ever sweeping o'er the earth,
From the first hour that gave creation birth;
From age to age—to ever restless soar,
Exhaustless from thy vast mysterious store.
Tho' man, and all created things decay,
New beings rise, and bloom, and fade away;
But thou unbeautiful of the lapse of time,
Pursuest thy course thro' ev'ry varied clime.
In tropic regions, thy refreshing breath,
The heat assuages—checks the pow'r of death;
The native basks in his shaded bow'r,
Nor droops despairing in the mid-day hour.
Nature to thee, her verdant beauty owes,
Tho' heat, and light, colour and shade bestows;
'Tis not alone—thy gentle breezes bear,
Vigour and freshness to the fruitful year.
But there thou rests not—every passing sigh,
In quick succession through the world must fly,—
Those fragrant groves where fancy loves to rest
In spring's delightful bloom for ever drest,
Detains thee not—but where stern winter reigns,
And all the fury of his wrath maintains
In arctic circles—thou wilt fearless soar,
In shrieking currents o'er the gather'd store
Of ice and snow, that has for ages form'd;
There, tyrant winter with his fury arm'd
Terrific frowns—and storms in fury hurl'd,
Spread their fierce influence "o'er half the world."
But whence thy power, and thy unbounded sway,
Man cannot bind thee, nor wilt thou obey
His command, and thy harsh murmurs still;
Indignant yields not to his lordly will!
Much less can all his boasted wisdom show
Whence comest thou, and whither thou dost go.

CORDELIA.

ANATOMY OF DRUNKENNESS.

The last number of Littell's Museum contains a review, from Blackwood's Magazine, of Dr. Macnish's Anatomy of Drunkenness, which, judging from the specimens, we are inclined to think one of the most curious books lately published. The Reviewer is admirably suited to his author, and both seem to understand their subject thoroughly. The latter has probably acquired his knowledge by observation. The former would, perhaps, boast that his is derived from experience.

An extract or two may not be unacceptable to our readers—not for their own use, as we are aware that no tippler would read so sober a paper as ours—but to strengthen them in the admonition of those who may need it.

Some of the Doctor's remarks on the causes of drunkenness we have heard a thousand times—for example:

Some become drunkards from excess of indulgence in youth. There are parents who have a common custom of treating their children to wine, punch, and other intoxicating liquors.—This, in reality, is regularly bringing them up in an apprenticeship to drunkenness.

Men who are good singers are very apt to become drunkards, and, in truth, most of them are so, more or less, especially if they have naturally much joviality or warmth of temperament. A fine voice to such men is a fatal accomplishment.

To the first of these opinions the Reviewer expresses his hearty assent. It is worth giving in his own words:

"What more loathsome than to see a lout and loblolly of a schoolboy, probably hoaby of his class, standing behind his papa's chair, in eager expectation of the customary rummer of punch? The old fool asks him for a toast too; and with an apoplectical laugh shakes his sides at the long-conned and oft-repeated extemporaneous effusion of hereditary wit. The younger brats meanwhile keep sucking away at the stoppers of the decanters."

As to the other, he makes a distinction, which we sincerely trust is well founded:

"Good singers do occasionally go wrong in this way, but not nearly so often as bad ones. We cannot at this blessed moment charge our memory with one first-rate gentleman singer who is not a perfect paragon of sobriety. We defy a drunkard to sing to any effect 'A Bumper at parting,' or 'The Ewie wi' the Crooked Horn,' or any truly delightful Scottish, Irish, or Italian melody. To sing well, you must keep sober—every fine singer knows and feels that—indulge in drinking, and the voice is broken, the ear untuned, the soul of music sacrificed at its very source; and instead of the cry of encore, there is disappointed silence, the uplifting of hands and eyes, and many silent soliloquies over the obsequies of those sounds that once set the table in a hush, and dimmed the sparkling of fair eyes with the irresistible beauty of tears."

The Doctor's description of the pleasures of intoxication is so lively, that we should feel scruples of conscience against aiding its circulation, but for the conviction which we have expressed, that the Chronicle falls into none but sober hands. Besides, the horrors of the conclusion are more than sufficient to counterbalance the temptations of the commencement.

"The consequences of drunkenness are dreadful, but the pleasures of getting drunk are certainly ecstatic. While the illusion lasts, happiness is complete; care and melancholy are thrown to the wind, and Elysium, with all its glories, descends upon the dazzled imagination of the drinker.

"Some authors have spoken of the pleasure of being completely drunk: this, however, is not the most exquisite period. The time is when a person is neither 'drunken nor sober, but neighbour to both,' as Bishop Andrews says in his 'Ex—sic—tation of Ale.' The moment is when the ethereal emanations begin to float around the brain—when the soul is commencing to expand its wings and rise from the earth—when the tongue feels itself somewhat loosened in the mouth, and breaks the previous taciturnity, if any such existed.

"What are the sensations of incipient drunkenness? First, an unusual serenity prevails over the mind, and the soul of the votary is filled with a placid satisfaction. By degrees he is sensible of a soft and not unmusical humming in his ears, at every pause of the conversation. He seems, to himself, to wear his head lighter than usual upon his shoulders. Then a species of obscurity, thinner than the finest mist, passes before his eyes, and makes him see objects rather indistinctly. The lights begin to dance and appear double. A gaiety and warmth are felt at the same time about the heart. The imagination is expanded, and filled with a thousand delightful images. He becomes loquacious, and pours forth in enthusiastic language, the thoughts which are born as it were within him.

"Now comes a spirit of universal contentment with himself and all the world. He thinks no more of misery: it is dissolved in the bliss of the moment. This is the acme of the fit—the ecstacy is now perfect. As yet, the sensorium is in tolerable order: it is only shaken, but the capability of thinking with accuracy still remains. About this time, the drunkard pours out all the secrets of his soul. His qualities, good or bad, come forth without reserve; and now, if at any time, the human heart may be seen into. In a short period, he is seized with a most inordinate propensity to talk nonsense, though he is perfectly conscious of doing so. He also commits many foolish things, knowing them to be foolish. The power of volition, that faculty which keeps the will subordinate to the judgment, seems totally weakened. The most delightful time seems to be that immediately before becoming very talkative. When this takes place a man forms ridiculous, and his mirth, though more boisterous, is not so exquisite. At first the intoxication partakes of sentiment, but, latterly, it becomes merely animal.

"After this the scene thickens. The drunkard's imagination gets disordered with the most grotesque conceptions. Instead of moderating his drink, he pours it down more rapidly than ever: glass follows glass with reckless energy. His head becomes perfectly giddy. The candles burn blue, or green or yellow; and where there are perhaps only three on the table, he sees a dozen. According to his temperament, he is amorous, or maudlin, or quarrelsome. Many possess a most extraordinary wit; and a great flow of spirits is a general attendant. In the latter stages, the speech is thick, and the use of the tongue in a great measure lost. His mouth is half open, and idiotic in the expression; while his eyes are glazed, wavering and watery. He is apt to fancy that he has offended some one of the company, and is ridiculously profuse with his apologies."

"Frequently he mistakes one person for another, and imagines some of those before him are individuals who are in reality absent, or even dead. The muscular powers are all along much affected; this indeed happens before any great change takes place in the mind, and goes on progressively increasing. He can no longer walk with steadiness, but totters from side to side.—The limbs become powerless, and inadequate to sustain his weight. He is, however, not always sensible of any deficiency in this respect; and while exciting mirth by his eccentric motions, imagines that he walks with the most perfect steadiness. In attempting to run, he conceives that he passes over the ground with astonishing rapidity. The last stage of drunkenness is total insensibility. The man tumbles perhaps beneath the table, and is carried away in a state of stupor to his couch. In this condition he is said to be *dead drunk*.

"When the drunkard is put to bed, let us suppose that his faculties are not totally absorbed in apoplectic stupor; let us suppose that he still possesses consciousness and feeling, though these are both disordered; then begins 'the tug of war;' then comes the misery which is doomed to succeed his previous raptures. No sooner is his head laid upon the pillow than it is seized with the strangest throbbing. His heart beats quick and hard against the ribs. A noise like the distant fall of a cascade, or rushing of a river is heard in his ears; sough—sough—sough, goes the sound. His senses now become more drowned and stupified. A dim recollection of his carousals, like a shadowy and indistinct dream, passes before the mind. He still hears, as in echo, the cries and laughter of his companions. Wild fantastic fancies accumulate thickly around the brain. His giddiness is greater than ever; and he feels as *if in* a ship tossed upon a heaving sea. At last he drops insensibly into a profound slumber.

"In the morning he awakes in a high fever.—The whole body is parched; the palms of the hands, in particular, are like leather. His head is often violently painful. He feels excessive thirst; while his tongue is white, dry, and stiff. The whole inside of the mouth is likewise hot and constricted, and the throat often sore. Then look at his eyes, how sickly, dull, and languid! The fire, which first lighted them up in the evening before, is all gone. A stupor, like that of the last stage of drunkenness, still clings about them, and they are disagreeably affected by the light. The complexion sustains as great a change; it is no longer flushed with gaiety and excitation, but pale and wayworn, indicating a profound mental and bodily exhaustion. There is probably sickness, and the appetite is totally gone.—Even yet the delirium of intoxication has not left him, for his head still rings, his heart still throbs violently; and if he attempts getting up, he stumbles with giddiness. The mind also is sadly depressed, and the proceedings of the previous night are painfully remembered. He is sorry for his conduct, promises solemnly never again so to commit himself, and calls impatiently for something to quench his thirst. Such are the usual phenomena of a fit of drunkenness."

CARD PLAYING.

A silent system of "beggaring your neighbor," practically and peacefully picking his pocket, to the utter destruction of his temper and your own principle; an incubus on the understanding, and a lock-jaw on all conversation.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Happy Influence of Female Character.

Elmira was the only child of a respectable physician, who, by a succession of misfortunes, became a bankrupt. Possessing the most delicate feelings of sensibility, he could not bear the idea of seeing his wife, whom he loved to adoration, reduced from a state of affluence to poverty and want. His health, which was naturally delicate, rapidly declined, and in a few months sunk to the grave, leaving a disconsolate widow and his lovely little daughter to mourn their irreparable loss.

Elmira was not left wholly destitute. Her mother was a "widow indeed"—a pious, intelligent woman, who, by her industry and frugality, so far repaired the shattered remains of her estate, as enabled her to live comfortably, and enjoy the necessaries of life. This humble station was most congenial with her feelings, for she possessed much of the spirit of Him "who was meek and lowly of heart." She was convinced that happiness consisted not in the abundance of the good things of this life; her delight was in the society of those, whose spirits had been imbued with the same heavenly influence with her's. Her humble dwelling was the resort of the truly pious, and many were the petitions of the servants of the Most High, offered up in behalf of her and the lovely orphan. Nor were they offered in vain. Elmira, at an early period, openly professed her attachment to the Redeemer of mankind, and manifested, by her exemplary walk, that she was a disciple indeed.—This was a most joyful era to her fond mother, and those who participated in her joys and sorrows. Elmira grew up to womanhood, (not extremely beautiful,) with a mind stored with useful knowledge. She was lovely in the true sense of the word: her adorning was not of costly apparel, nor of plaiting the hair; but "of a meek and quiet spirit, which, in the sight of God, is of great price." Modesty was her reigning quality; in her external appearance there was nothing to attract the attention of the gay and licentious, nor could she expect to form a connexion with the opulent, her own patrimony being small.

Here I must pause and regret. How few, even among the virtuous fair, that are entirely proof against high sounding titles, and the glittering show of wealth—especially those who have been reared in the calm walks of retirement, unacquainted with the flatteries and artful deceptions of mankind. Such was the case with the lovely Elmira. She was innocence itself, without guile, nor did she suspect it in others.—When solicited by one who wished to make her a companion for life, she ever had recourse to her mother's advice, to obey whom was her chief delight. She was visited by the son of Col. M. a young man of ordinary talents, an uncultivated mind, and who possessed few of the finer feelings, so necessary to ensure happiness to a delicate and sensible female. But he was the son of a Colonel, and possessed temporal advantages superior to those of Elmira. I thought surely his visits were in vain. I could not believe for a moment that she would give her hand to one, (as *I* thought,) so little calculated to make her happy. In this I was mistaken; whether from her own choice, or influenced by others, I know not: suffice it to say, she became his wife. So great a dissimilarity of taste and temper I seldom or never saw united. One delighted in social and cultivated society—hungered and thirsted after intellectual happiness, and possessed the most acute sensibility and refined delicacy. The mind of the other was barren—a stranger to the higher enjoyments, and unaccustomed to refinement. Could she be happy with one so little calculated to please? Could they hold sweet converse together, and be mutually edified? Impossible.

A few months after this union (or rather disunion) took place, I made them a visit, and on one occasion was present when she was persuading him, with all her lovely and attracting eloquence, to become a subscriber to a weekly periodical, and to purchase a favorite volume which she was anxious to peruse. These persuasions, urged with so much mildness and artless wishfulness, one would suppose, could not be resisted, even by the most obdurate, especially as the object of her wishes was so laudable. But she was refused! He could not imagine what pleasure there could be in poring over books, which at best was a waste of time and money. She knew that obedience became her. She remembered the solemn vows that bound her for life, and instead of a downcast look, or murmuring word, she passed off the refusal with a cheerful smile.—"O who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is above rubies." Every winning and soothing affection, tempered with christian prudence, was exerted to soften and reform his heart of insensibility, that he might participate in her joys and her sorrows, and that sentiments of the noblest and purest kind might be exchanged. Nor is it strange that such an angel creature should succeed. She has won by degrees the unsusceptible heart. He is, in a measure, metamorphosed—has gradually yielded to her unassuming virtues and gentle persuasions. Three years only have elapsed, since they were united in wedlock's holy bonds. He is now fond of reading, takes a weekly paper, and seems to possess something of the spirit of her to whom he is so closely united; and this change I attribute solely to the happy influence which her mental superiority has effected on his mind.

LANGDON.

FEMALE ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Young ladies are, now a days, taught such a multiplicity of arts and accomplishments, that nothing, which can add to the graces of mind and manner, seems omitted or forgotten. Only one requisite is wanting to complete the system. It is, that these intelligent and accomplished young ladies should be sedulously instructed in the art of applying their knowledge and exhibiting their graces advantageously. Not that they may procure a good establishment, which, as the term is now understood, means a fine house, fine furniture, and a husband who has "money in his purse;" but that they may be fitted to discharge those important duties which only can make women useful, respectable, truly beloved, and consequently happy. The aim of female education, therefore, ought to be, not to exalt those who enjoy its advantages above their sphere, but to make them more capable of performing the part which the laws of society, and, indeed, the nature of things, allots as the peculiar province of the female.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household," is a commendation which every lady, who is the mistress of a family, should be ambitious to deserve; and should she possess genius, and even talent, yet still let her remember, that to make a happy *home* for her husband and children, is far more praiseworthy than to make a book.—*Mrs. Hale's Magazine.*

THE FEMALE HEART.

The female heart may be compared to a garden, which, when cultivated, presents a continued succession of fruits and flowers, to regale the soul and delight the eye; but when neglected, producing a crop of the most noxious weeds, large and flourishing, because their growth is in proportion to the warmth and richness of the soil from which they spring. Then let this ground be faithfully cultivated; let the mind of the young female be stored with useful knowledge, and the influence of woman, though undiminished in power, will be like "the diamond of the desert," sparkling and pure, whether surrounded by the sands of desolation, forgotten and unknown, or pouring its refreshing stream through every avenue of the social and moral fabric.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

FOUR LETTERS ON AMERICAN HISTORY,

Of Professor Rafinesque, to Dr. J. M'Culloh, of Baltimore.

SECOND LETTER.

The materials for a complete history of America, are more ample than is generally supposed. Besides the monuments existing every where, we have many early Spanish writers, nearly forgotten, but who ought to be considered as the fathers of our history. The didactic, philosophical, or colonial histories and annals of Robertson, Raynal, Ogilby, Holmes, &c. have neglected them altogether, and are therefore partial and defective. There are also many manuscripts in the Mexican, Tzendal, and other American languages, as yet extant, which are valuable documents to be sought for and consulted.

The pictured manuscript preserved by Signenza, and published by Gemelli, which gives a concise view of the Aztecan emigrations, has often been alluded to by enlightened historians, but little understood. I have studied its import, aided by another pictured manuscript lately sent from Mexico, (and now in the library of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia,) upon the same subject. Although they are somewhat different, they confirm and illustrate each other. They both begin with a passage of waters, which has been mistaken for a flood; but in the second manuscript, the man in the boat is paddling, and not lying down, as in the first; therefore representing a voyage by sea: and both terminate at the foundation of Mexico. The second manuscript has a different and only partial computation of time; but the first is more complete in that respect, and appears to go back 1608 years before Mexico was built in 1353, and therefore 248 years before our era.

If we had the manuscripts said to exist in Chiapa in the Tzendal language, we should have new data to depend upon, as it appears that from thence, or the ancient empire of *Otolum*, came the Mexican tribes, and not from the north, as once conjectured. Montezuma and Cabrera said positively that the Mexicans came from the east—Tula, Aztulan, and Tulapala.

Dr. Cabrera, in his work on Palenque, or *Teatro Critico Americano*, gives Del Rio survey and figures of some of the ruins of Palenque. These ruins are 16 miles from Palenque, and near the village of *Tumbala*, (Tulapala?) on the river *Otolum*, (Aztulan?) a branch of the river *Tulija*, or Tabasco. They cover an extent of eight Spanish leagues in length, and half a league in breadth; a Spanish league being equal to four English miles, the circuit of this ruined city must be 68 miles! therefore not improperly called the American Thebes or Babylon! The buildings were of stone, and are covered with ornaments, statues, and inscriptions! It must have been the ancient capital of one of the earliest empires in America, of which the empires of Mayapan in Yucatan, Utatlan in Guatimala, Talas in Michuacan, Tolteeas, and Aztecas in Anahuac or Mexico, &c. were probably the children.

The inscriptions prove, that, contrary to the speculations of philologists, America had alphabetical writing! the letters are conglomerated in groups or words, and the words in lines, in all directions, as in Egypt. These letters are somewhat similar to those of Mexico, in rows, given by Humboldt, but more perfect, the Mexican being rather cursive letters. I flatter myself with the hope of being able to restore this alphabet, having (by comparing it with all the known alphabets) found the elements of it in the ancient Lybian alphabet given by Grannay, and the modern Ertana alphabet of the Tuaries of Lybia given by Denham!

Cabrera has also an ancient American medal of brass, very peculiar, and he speaks of many Tzendal manuscripts. The Tzendal or Chontal is the language spoken from Chiapa to Nicaragua, by the mountaineers, or oldest Indian nation. I have collected some words of this language, and am endeavouring to trace its African analogies.

Ayeta published, in 1688, a history of Yucatan, which contains the history of the Spanish conquest and Spanish colony, with some valuable account of the Mayans or natives. This work has never been translated, and the only copy in the United States is in the Cambridge library. It gives ample notices of the traditions, mythology, astronomy, &c. of the Mayans. They had books folded like fans, as in India. They were more civilized than the Mexicans; had like them temples, pyramids, and gods for every thing, even music, song, poesy, love, wine, painting, medicine, &c. as in Greece. They had copper money! excellent laws; land in common, as in Peru and Crete, &c. Their astronomy was peculiar; the year began in July, and had 365 days, divided into 18 months of 20 days, and five additional days: their cycles were of four, 20, and 60 years. Although idolatry had prevailed, they acknowledged a Supreme God, *Hunah-ku*, and a Triad, as in India, called *Izona*, *Bacab*, and *Echuah*, which appear nearly identical with Vishnu, Brama, and Shiva, of the Hindus! They worshipped two ancient legislators, *Zamna* and *Cuculcan*, the last began the empire of Mayapan, towards 940, which was destroyed in 1440. Fourteen kings of Mani are named, who reigned till 1541, when Tutulkin submitted to the Spaniards.

Besides Ayeta, we have a history of Guatimala by Juanos, now translated in English, which is another valuable addition to American history, equal to Clavigero, Lavega, Ayeta, &c. We find in it the history of the empire of Utatlan, founded by the Tolteeas, when they left Mexico: a new Trojan war, for an American Helen, which lasted above a century, &c. There is another historical work of Villagutiers Sotomayer, published 1701, on the conquest of Itza, the last independent state of Yucatan: although very diffuse and desultory, it is filled with remarks on the language, manners, &c. of Maya.

The religious belief in a Triad, or triple personification of Divine Manifestations, is well known to be of Asiatic origin, and to find it diffused in America, will lead to important considerations. It is not merely found among the Mayans, but also in Peru, Mexico, Hayti, Guyana, Condinimarca, Florida, &c. In the Mercurio Peruano, translated by Skinner in 1805, I have found an account of the Inca religion, materially differing from pure Solar worship. The sun was a Triad, called *Tarigatanga*, and meaning three in one, and one in three: the three personifications were called Sun-father, Sun-son, and Sun-brother. Pachacamac was the Supreme God above this Triad. The Peruvians had vestals, prophets, bards, augurs, oracles, &c. as in Etruria: they honored also penates or lares, called *Canopas*; bethylles, or holy stones, called *Huancas*; lingams or *Mamateras*; ancestors, or dead bodies, called *Malquis*, &c. as in Italy, Syria, India, and China.

A history of the Spanish missions in the Andes, from 1580 to 1790, by Amich and Terra, is inserted in the above work; in which are mentioned the *Conivos*, a nation as white as Spaniards; the *Mayorunas*, a nation with long beards; the *Maynas* or *Erim* empire, where Egyptian hieroglyphs are used on earthen coffins, &c.

The traditions of Hayti, collected by Roman in 1498, by order of Columbus are very striking: they allude to four successive races of inhabitants: 1. The *Xaias*, before a flood. 2. and 3. The *Dimisans* and *Caracols*, after the flood, who were civilized by a bohito or priest, (compare with *Budis* and *Bhotias* of India,) called *Conel*, and also *Baiamaniconel*; compare with *Con*, the first Peruvian legislator; *Cox* of the Mexicans; *Mani* of Africa; *Menu* of Asia; *Coel* meaning Celestial of Etrurians, &c. These races were conquered by the fourth, the *Guanins*, (compare with *Guans* of Canary Islands,) who came by sea from the east, and the land of *Caanan*, (compare with Canaria, Canaan, Kahman of Africa,) residing first at Matinino, (now Martinico,) led by Guagagiona, son of *Hiarena*. Their worship was that of the Zemes, (compare with Shemins, Genis, &c. of Asia,) the Sun, a Supreme God *Iorahunagua Maorocon*, (the god of the Berbers and Banks,) a Pentad or goddess, with five names, and a Triad, *Bugia*, *Bradama*, and *Aiba*, identical with Vishnu, Brama, and Shiva of India!

May, 1828. C. S. RAFINESQUE.

A STORY OF LAKE ERIE.

An Indian woman, and her child, who was about seven years old, were travelling along the beach to a camp a few miles distant. The boy observed some wild grapes growing upon the top of the bank, and expressed such a strong desire to obtain them, that his mother, seeing a ravine at a little distance, by which she thought she could gain the edge of the precipice, resolved to gratify him. Having desired him to remain where he was, she ascended the steep, and was allured much farther into the woods than she at first intended. In the mean time the wind began to blow vehemently, but the boy wandered carelessly along the beach, seeking for shells, till the rapid rise of the lake rendered it impossible for him to return to the spot where he had been left by his mother. He immediately began to cry aloud, and she, being on her return, heard him, but instead of descending the ravine, hastened to the edge of the precipice from the bottom of which the noise seemed to proceed. On looking, down, she beheld her son struggling with the waves, and vainly endeavoring to climb up the bank, which was fifty feet perpendicular height, and very slippery. There being no possibility of rendering him assistance, she was on the point of throwing herself down the steep, when she saw him catch hold of a tree that had fallen into the lake and mount one of its most projecting branches. He sat astride upon this almost beyond the reach of the surges, while she continued watching him with an agony of grief, hesitating whether she should endeavor to find her way to the camp, and procure assistance, or remain near her boy. However, evening was now about to close, and as she could not proceed in the dark, she resolved at least to wait till the moon rose. She sat on the top of the precipice a whole hour, and during that time occasionally ascertained that her son was alive, by hearing his cries amidst the roaring of the waves; but when the moon appeared he was not to be seen. She now felt convinced that he was drowned, and giving away to utter despair, threw herself on the turf. Presently she heard a feeble voice cry, (in Indian,) "Mamma, I'm here, come and help me." She started up, and saw her boy scrambling upon the edge of the bank; she sprang forward to catch his hand, but the ground by which he held giving way, he was precipitated into the lake, and perished among the rushing billows!

THE MISCELLANIST.

CHEAP RECEIPTS TO INSURE HEALTH.

1. *Rise Early.*—Walk or ride for an hour or two, then eat a hearty substantial breakfast.—Let your other meals be moderate, and use exercise freely (by walking, shipping, or in any other way,) before going to bed. This receipt has lately been recommended in strong terms by Sir Astley Cooper, and many others of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in London. Its first direction is consistent with Franklin's well known maxim—"Early to bed and early to rise, will make a man healthy, wealthy, and wise." Its last direction equally agrees with a well known couplet—"After dinner sit a while, (i. e. a few minutes,) after supper walk a mile."

2. *Keep your feet warm;* (i. e. by exercise;) your head cool, (i. e. by temperance,) and your body open, (i. e. avoid costiveness. This was the golden rule of Boerhave, the greatest physician in modern, or probably in ancient times; who concluded his advice by saying something to this effect—"If people would only observe these plain, simple rules, and would avoid a current of air as they would an arrow, physicians would be altogether a useless class of beings."

3. *For Children.*—Give them plenty of milk; plenty of flannel; plenty of air; and let them have plenty of sleep; and they will seldom, if ever, ail any thing." That is, milk is their best diet; they must be warmly clothed; must be much out of doors; and must be always allowed to sleep on till they waken of their own accord.

And now, Mr. Editor, I challenge any medical man, or any other of your readers, be he who he may, to discover any reasonable objection to those plain, simple rules, or to offer better. If he can, I shall set him down as a wise man, and a benefactor to the human race. Were they my own, it would be consummate arrogance to say this, but they are the deliberate recommendations of the ablest of men; and they are the obvious dictates of nature. Yours, E. P.—O. H.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE DIET.

The inhabitants of the northern extremities of Europe and Asia, the Esquimaux and the people of Terra del Fuego, live entirely on flesh, and that often raw, and yet in strength, size, and courage are far inferior to the rest of mankind. This proves that animal diet does not necessarily confer moral and physical energy. Again, vegetable diet is not connected with weakness and cowardice. The Greeks and Romans subsisted chiefly on vegetable preparations, at a period when their valor and energy rendered them the terror and admiration of surrounding nations. The Irish and Scotch, who are not weaker than ourselves, live chiefly on vegetable aliment. The Swedes under Gustavus and Charles were herbiverous and invincible. The Negroes, distinguished for all kinds of physical energy, live chiefly in the same way; and so do the South Sea islanders, whose agility and strength were found infinitely to surpass those of our stoutest sailors. On the other hand, the debilitating effects of animal food are altogether without foundation; there is not a vestige of evidence that any period ever existed when the whole human race abstained from flesh, and lived in a state of perfect innocence and profound repose. This golden age of immaculate virtue is but the creation of poetical fancy, or the offspring of the heated brains of some visionary enthusiasts. That the use of animal food is consistent with the utmost energy both of mind and body, is proved by the experience of every individual. But all history testifies on this subject with a voice from which there is no appeal. The myriads of Hindoos who subsist on vegetable diet are held in subjection by a few hundreds of Europeans. When the ancient Romans abandoned this vegetable diet, they did not decline in moral and physical energy, or in political power. Look at the diet of that nation, which has produced some of the most illustrious names in the records of the human race, whether in literature, science, political, civil or military eminence; the country of Shakespeare, Newton, Locke, and Milton. With such examples before us, it is monstrously absurd to assert that animal food is productive of any detrimental effect on the development and powers of the human mind and body

WINDSOR CASTLE.

The utmost splendour and magnificence is described to reign throughout the apartments of the Castle. The paper hangings are covered with gold. The silk hangings are wrought in pannels made on purpose. The flowers and borders consist of a species of embroidery never before seen in this country. In his Majesty's bed room there is a bath. The ceilings are highly ornamented with gold. The windows are all of superb plate glass, most of them five or six feet high, and about three feet wide. There are four huge panes to each window made to lift up, each pane being framed by itself, slipping in a groove, and lifting up separately, so as to form a distinct window. There are three hundred rooms requiring 500 servants in constant attendance. The hinges of the doors cost 30s. a piece. Plate glasses are in every door throughout the building, except in the bed rooms. One of the doors leading in a straight line to the long walk, affords a perspective of three or four miles. One of the stone bronzed chimney pieces is supported by two Fauns, each holding two Cupids in his arms and looking towards the fire. The finishing will cost at least half a million. The whole is to be ready by the middle of May, when the King will give a fete, but, according to others, by August. The paintings in St. George's Chapel are about to be destroyed, they being in a very bad state. The duke of Clarence, the heir presumptive to the Throne, is said to be by no means partial to Windsor.—*London Observer.*

PROPHECY.

It is easy to see (written in 1760) that England, with all its glory, will be ruined in twenty years; and will, moreover, have lost all that remains of its liberty. Every body tells me that agriculture is flourishing in this island, but I tell them, that I will lay a wager that it is dying away. London is getting bigger every day, and consequently the kingdom is unpeopled. The English desire to be conquerors; hence they will soon be slaves. Rousseau in his *Extract du Projet de paix perpetuelle de M. l'Abbe de Saint Pierre.*

Celebration of the Washington Guards.

On the 13th of May last, the surviving members of the original company of Washington Guards, assembled for the purpose of celebrating the *fifteenth anniversary* of the day upon which they marched, in the service of the United States, to the state of Delaware, as part of the detachment commanded by Colonel Lewis Rush. A handsome supper was prepared for the occasion, at the Franklin House, kept by Mr. Curtis Grubb, in Sixth street, at which Cundy Ragsdy, Esq. former Captain, acted as President, and Thomas L. Wharton and John J. Watmough, Esqs. formerly non-commissioned Officers, acted as Vice-Presidents. All party politics were excluded, and the evening passed in the greatest harmony, enlivened by the most pleasing recollections of a period, when *one hundred and seventeen* youths, from the age of 16 and upwards, laid the foundation of a friendship which time has contributed to strengthen.

This being the first meeting of the kind since the termination of the war, and it being desirable for those present to know how many of the company were still living, and the present places of their residences, the muster-roll was called, and the following information obtained:

The number of members that have died since May 13, 1813, is *thirty-six*. Of the survivors, *one* resides in South America, *seven* in states of the Union other than Pennsylvania, *twelve* in the interior of this state, and *fifty-one* in Philadelphia. Respecting *ten* members, no precise information could be obtained. Of the deceased, *two* were commissioned officers, *five* non-commissioned officers, and *twenty-nine* privates.

After the removal of the cloth, the following Toasts were drunk:

1. The day we celebrate, memorable as the commencement of our military organization, and endeared to us by the recollection of fifteen years of friendship.
2. The memory of the illustrious Father of his country, whose name was adopted for our military association.
3. The President of the United States.
4. The Governor of Pennsylvania.
5. The Army and Navy of the United States.
6. The memory of our departed Comrades.
7. Our absent Comrades—wherever their lot is cast, may they enjoy prosperity and happiness.
8. General La Fayette, and the other surviving Officers of the Revolutionary army, may the evening of their days be as serene and tranquil as the meridian was glorious and honorable.
9. The Union of the States, the safeguard of our liberties, and the parent of our common welfare, may it be as permanent as our mountains.
10. Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, and the Mechanic Arts, the great fountains of public wealth.
11. Our Country; should she be again threatened with foreign invasion, all party dissentions will be sacrificed at her alter.
12. Col. Lewis Rush, the worthy Commander of the Fourth Detachment of Pennsylvania Militia.
13. The Fair Sex.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post.

Sir—In an excursion which I took, a few weeks since, to Philadelphia, in the *Norfolk line of Steam Boats and Stages*, I could but admire the convenience of both, and the order, regularity, and despatch, with which all was conducted. I expressed my admiration to a very intelligent gentleman on board the Norfolk, who appeared to have travelled much, and to be intimately acquainted with the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware, and the peninsula which the two bays form. His impression was, that the owners would save several thousand dollars per annum by altering the route, so that the boat on the Chesapeake should go up the Great Choptank to the town of Denton, which is about 60 miles up, for which he gave the following reasons. 1st, The distance from Norfolk to Denton is as short, if not shorter, than from Norfolk to Seaford. 2d, That the navigation of the Choptank is twenty-five per cent. better than that of the Nanticoke, it being free from shoals, and carrying from ten to fifteen feet water up to Denton, and the tides not near so strong as in the Nanticoke. 3d, That the land carriage would be shortened from fifteen to twenty miles, and over vastly superior roads. 4th, That the boat on the Delaware would be enabled to reach Philadelphia at least three hours earlier than at present, which would enable passengers immediately to take passage to the north. He also suggested, that, by coming up the Choptank, an advantageous junction might be formed with the Steam Boat Maryland, beneficial to both companies. These, with many other equally substantial reasons and suggestions, which fell from my intelligent fellow traveller, I determined (from the great desire I have to see all public works prosper, and handsomely remunerate the enterprising projectors,) to suggest to the Owners, through the medium of your useful paper. I feel convinced, that, if they would send some suitable person to examine the Choptank from Denton to its mouth, and the road from Denton to Dover, they would not hesitate to act as suggested. The mouth of the Choptank is twenty-five or thirty miles above that of the Nanticoke.

A TRAVELLER.

Eastern Shore Maryland, June 10, 1824.

We copy, from the New-York Morning Courier, the following remarks in reprobation of a practice which those who are addicted to it cannot undertake to justify. Though they may have little effect in the reformation of those against whom they are directed, they will tend to prevent the public from tolerating, through habit, what, in its commencement, must have excited their disgust. Mutual accusations of misrepresentation and want of veracity must be expected in the conflict of angry partisans; but there are certain expressions so utterly proscribed by all who profess submission to the laws of decency, that they who venture to use them should at once be reminded of the respect due to their readers.

We think the writer mistaken, however, in applying his remarks to *many* of our Editors. According to our observations, but few deserve them. They are not the less proper, for the example is contagious:

"*Another lie!*" "*You lie!*" "*What a liar!*"—The above are texts from which, we regret to say, many of the leading journals of both parties in this country have preached, and now preach, and no doubt will continue to preach, unless public sentiment put an end to the demoralizing practice. Let an individual of the most exalted character, from a sense of public duty, make a statement of facts relating to party political affairs, and immediately it is seized upon by his political opponents, and the whole expose is set down as capitals, "ANOTHER LIE!" Let any citizen be called upon to bear testimony to the incompetency or dishonesty of some hungry expectant or clamorous applicant for office, and immediately he is confronted with "YOU LIE!" Again—let any honest man express an independent opinion upon public men and public measures, and if you find it written down in a hundred newspapers, "WHAT A LIAR!" Such epithets, whether they be used in jest or earnest, are not only improper and degrading in the writer, but are highly pernicious and demoralizing in their effects upon the public mind.

The Manhattan Company are now laying iron water-pipes in the streets of New York, in place of the wooden ones formerly used. Those which they are now placing in Broadway are twelve or fourteen inches in diameter, and were cast in Philadelphia. A New York paper, after wishing the company success in their efforts, to furnish a supply of good water, adds:—

We understand they have been, and are still very busily engaged in boring for it on the island; but have not yet succeeded in obtaining a favorable result, although they have penetrated the rock several hundred feet.

FROM ENGLAND.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

The packet ship Pacific, Capt. Crocker, arrived on Tuesday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 12th May. By the arrival we have received London papers to the 15th inclusive. The late hour, (half past one o'clock,) when we received the papers, compels us to be very brief.

Catholic Claims.—The resolution of Sir Francis Burdett, which we gave on Saturday, was adopted in the Lords in the House of Commons, by a majority of 6, after a very long and animated debate.

Insurrection from Portugal.—A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, announced on the 10th ult. that Don Miguel had been proclaimed King, without opposition in Coimbra and several other towns. The Courier remarks, that he is now a traitor to his niece, the legitimate Queen, Dona Pedro, having ABDICATED on March 8th, in favour of his daughter, Donna Maria, charging Don Pedro, as his Lieutenant and *Regent* of the kingdoms, with the execution of the decree.

An Armistice was concluded on the 12th between Don Pedro and the Buenos Ayres government, through the mediation of the English government, by the agents of the two powers in London.

RUSSIAN DECLARATION OF WAR.

The long threatened crisis has at length arrived: The die is cast: and the Muscovite advances upon the Ottoman.

The Russian Declaration of War is received; and the Manifesto, by which it is accompanied, will be found below. We have not time to give the Declaration, extending to more than two columns, this evening. It will appear to-morrow. Wittgenstein's army crossed the Pruth on the 26th or 27th of April, and is in full march towards Constantinople. While the large naval armament of Nesselrode co-operates on the side of Varna, the corps of Gen. Paskevitch, stated with his recent triumphs in Persia, is to advance through the southern frontier of Turkey. But this is not the only important operation with which the war is expected to commence. The Russians it is said would cross the Danube about the same time into Bulgaria, and push forward as rapidly as possible, supporting their main army by a landing near the Gulf of Verona. The State Papers issued on this occasion possess all that diplomatic tact for which the Russian Cabinet, under Count Nesselrode, has been always distinguished.

EXTRAORDINARY SUPPLEMENT TO THE RUSSIAN STATE GAZETTE.

Berlin, May 4.

We have received to day from St. Petersburgh, the following official documents:—

MANIFESTO OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR

"By the Grace of God, we Nicholas I., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. &c. The Treaty of Bucharest, concluded in the year 1812 with the Ottoman Porte, after having been for sixteen years the subject of reiterated disputes, now no longer subsists, in spite of all our exertions to maintain it, and to preserve it from all attacks. The Porte, not satisfied with having destroyed the basis of that Treaty, now defies Russia, and prepares to wage against it a *Bellum ad internecionem*; it summons its people in a mass to arms—accuses Russia of being its irreconcilable enemy, and trample under foot the Convention of Ackerman, and with that all preceding treaties.

Lastly, the Porte does not hesitate to declare that it accepted the conditions of this peace only as a mask to conceal its intentions and its preparations for a new war. Scarcely is this remarkable confession made, when the rights of the Russian flag are violated—the vessels which it covers detained—and the cargoes made the prey of a rapacious and arbitrary government. Our subjects found themselves compelled to break their oath, or to leave without delay a hostile country. The Bosphorus is closed—our trade annihilated—our southern provinces deprived of the only channel for the exportation of their produce, are threatened with incalculable injury. Nay more! At the moment when the negotiations between Russia and Persia are nearly concluded, a sudden change on the part of the Persian government, checks the course of them. It soon appears that the Ottoman Porte excits itself to make Persia waver, by promising powerful aid; arming in haste, the troops in the adjoining provinces, and preparing to support, by a threatening attack, this treacherous hostile language. This is the series of injuries of which Turkey has been guilty, from the conclusion of the treaty of Ackerman, up to this day, and this is unhappily the fruit of the sacrifices and the generous exertions by which Russia has incessantly endeavoured to maintain peace with a neighbouring nation.

"But all patience has its limit. The honour of the Russian name—the dignity of the empire—the inviolability of its rights, and that of our national glory, have prescribed to us the bounds of it.

"It is not till after having weighed in their fullest extent, the duties imposed on us by imperative necessity, and inspired with the greatest confidence in the justice of our cause, that we have ordered our army to advance, under the Divine protection, against an enemy who violates the most sacred obligations of the laws of nations.

"We are convinced that our faithful subjects will join with our prayers, the most ardent wishes for the success of our enterprise, and that they will implore the Almighty to lend his support to our brave soldiers, and to shed his Divine blessing on our arms, which are destined to defend our liberty, religion, and our beloved country.

"Given at St. Petersburgh, the 14th (26th) of April, in the year of our Lord, 1828, and the third of our reign.

[Signed] NICHOLAS.

[Counter signed the Vice Chancellor]

COUNT NESSELRODE."

The Declaration which follows the foregoing Manifesto, enters into a more ample review of the conduct of the Porte. It reproaches her with duplicity in signing the treaty of Ackerman, which she never intended to fulfil. It refers to her intrigues with Persia—charges her with violating her pledge to the Servians, and her guarantee to the Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia. An amnesty was to be granted to the Servians; instead of which the Turks invaded their territory, and made a dreadful massacre. The privileges of the Principalities were to be guaranteed; instead of which a system was established of the most sweeping plunder. The incursions of the Turks inhabiting the left bank of the Kouban were encouraged. Yet Russia, during all these provocations, only desired to instil moderate and just principles into the conduct of the Porte. She disapproved the enterprise of Prince Ypsilanti, but required that the innocent should not be confounded with the guilty.—These requisitions were rejected, and the christians were made the victims of indiscriminate cruelty and rage.

The patience of the Emperor Alexander was at length wearied, and in October 1825 he transmitted an energetic remonstrance to the Porte. His lamented death did not produce any difference in the moderate policy of Russia. His successor trod in the same steps; and instead of taking advantage of the revolt of the Greeks, endeavored to mediate between them and the Porte. In conjunction with his ally England, he signed the protocol of the 4th of April, and subsequently in conjunction with England and France the treaty of the 6th July. The Emperor appeals to the articles of that treaty, in proof of the disinterested nature of his intentions. He speaks of the breach of faith by the Ottoman General, which occasioned the affair of Navarino. His Court, even, did not induce him to abandon his wish for peace. The Manifesto of the 20th December, was considered by him as highly humbling. He therefore declares war, and states its objects to be

To compel Turkey to pay all the expenses of the war, and indemnify his subjects for all the losses they have sustained.

To enforce the due and effectual observance of the treaties which Turkey has violated.

To secure the inviolable liberty of the Black Sea, and the free navigation of the Bosphorus.

He disavows any ambitious design in going to war, and declares his intention to abide by the treaty of the 6th July.

Such is the substance of this most important state paper. But while the Emperor is drawing the sword, he points out the means by which the Porte may yet avert the blow.

Accounts from Java states that the defeat of the Dutch troops on the river Sola was confirmed. The insurrection in Java was assuming a serious appearance.

Count Capo d'Istria and Admiral Miaulis had put an end to piracy in Greece.

The English squadron under Sir Edward Coodrington was on the coast of Morea.

The Paris papers announce the death of Count de Seze, the faithful and courageous defender of Louis XVI.

The Packet ship Hudson, Capt. Chamblin, arrived at Cowes, May 11, in 24 days from New York.

The piece dyers, in Manchester, to the number of 800 men, have turned out for an advance of wages.

An excitement existed among the holders of the Portuguese loan of 1824, (£1,500,000,) made by the house of B. A. Goldschmidt, which was transferred by treaty to Brazil. It is now stated that the Brazilian Ambassador at London, declines any further payments of the dividend, on the ground that the government of Portugal is usurped from its lawful sovereign, who cannot be responsible for the debts of a nation over which he exercises no controul. The Bonds had fallen 9 per cent.

From the Gazette de France.

Constantinople, April 10.

Nothing has occurred for this fortnight. It seems that the Romaun and the Bairam, will pass over in the greatest tranquillity, without any concern about the declaration of Russia. The armaments continue, but are not pressed with so much activity as before, the Sultan taking too much pleasure in exercising his troops to pay much attention to the other means of defence. The Prince and the innovators imagine that it is enough to have the troops exercised in the European manner to despise all attacks. The opposite party, who may be called the old Turks, who see no salvation of the empire, but in maintaining the ancient usages, look forward with apprehension to the future. It is they who really think on means of defence, and are desirous of ordering measures, which are rejected as old fashioned by the Sultan, and not at all in harmony with the new system. Consequently, there is in every branch of the service a lukewarmness and despondency, which but too clearly betray differences of opinion, and are more to be feared than the foreign enemy. The people show their discontent at the little interest which is taken in public affairs; for even when firmans and proclamations for the general arming are read in the mosques, no activity is observed, except in the vicinity of the Seraglio; in the remote quarters there is a degree of indolence and apathy, which indicate a sort of contempt for the orders of the government. In this respect, the capital is tranquil, but it is to be feared that it may be roused, and that the will of the Sultan, to bury himself under the ruins of the capital, rather than yield for a moment to the Russian power, may be fulfilled.

It seems that the Russians do not intend to confine themselves to the occupation of the principalities, but they will push forward with vigour through Bulgaria towards the capital, and will support by sea the operations of the army on shore. A landing between Varna and the entrance of the Bosphorus is spoken of. The letters from Odessa leave no doubt on the subject.

The Turkish government is aware of this, and yet it does nothing, or so little, that it might be supposed to have no notion of the immense advantage which the enemy will derive from turning the Balkan. It is true that in the Bays of Burgos and Rasa, the only ones in which large ships can anchor, batteries have been erected on shore, and that gun boats have been sent there, but a movable corps, which might hasten to the several points threatened, is totally wanting. The fortresses on the Danube alone are in a satisfactory state.

Hussein Pacha will set out in a few days to form a camp at Daud. Pacha Hassan, who has already left the capital, will act under his command. There has been no change in this capital, except that in the room of Waiwode of Gavata, a Nazir of Pera and Galata has been appointed. The late Waiwode is appointed first Adjunct of the Minister of Finance. Paperdschi Achmet, formerly Director of the Arsenal, is the new Nazir of the quarters of the Franks.

We learn nothing from the Morea, but that Count Capo D'Istria is actively engaged in the political, military, and maritime organization, and that Ibrahim is still here with his troops, because his father will not recal him without the consent of the Porte, which would certainly be greatly displeased at his departure.

Accounts from Smyrna of the 2d of April, say, that the greater part of the inhabitants of Scio have quitted that island. M. Bousquet des Camps, one of the editors of the Courier of Smyrna, is gone to Egina, whither he has been summoned by Count Capo D'Istria.

We have news from Alexandria of the 7th of March. All was tranquil, and commerce was gradually reviving. The Pacha intended to visit several cities, and order a levy of 20,000 men.—All the doubt that might have been entertained of his fidelity and of his intention to render himself independent, are dispelled. He is devoted to the Porte; and, besides, Egypt and the character of the inhabitants would baffle his wishes for independence, if he could entertain any such.

[*Gazette of Augsburgh.*

Intelligence from Constantinople comes down to the 11th of April. It is stated that some of the European agents having solicited the Reis Effendi to explain the famous Hatti-Scheriff in a sense less offensive to Russia, he declared that it contained nothing but the truth, and that the Porte would think it below its dignity to act otherwise. It was reported that after the Bairam, a formal Manifesto against Russia will be published.

Sizeboli is said to be the place where the Russians will first enter the Turkish territory. All the Turkish troops that could be spared have been sent in that direction.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 11.

The capital is in great apprehension, as no change is visible in the system of the government. The Greeks, and Franks in particular, are apprehensive that on the invasion of the Russians, more rigorous measures may be adopted respecting them for the safety of the capitol. It has been known for several days that Russian officers have been reconnoitering the bay of Sizeboli, and surveying the coasts. It is, therefore, now generally believed the Russians will land here, and appear at once in the vicinity of the capitol. Smohol would certainly be an advantageous point to act in the rear of the Turkish army on the Danube. The Sultan, however, and those about him, seem to be satisfied with their means of defence, and the language of the Reis Effendi indicates only obstinate resistance. His language is that the Ottoman Empire will be found in arms, and that the plans of Russia are now manifest to all the cabinets.

From the London New Times, May 12.

The French papers of Saturday, which reached us by express last night, state, in confirmation of what they had previously advanced, that "the Russians do not intend to confine themselves to the occupation of the Principalities, but that they will push forward with vigor through Bulgaria towards the capital, and will support by sea the operations of the army on shore." They add, "that no campaign against the Turks was ever undertaken with more elements of success;" and after enumerating the immense means employed by Russia, and describing the skill and energy with which they will be applied, they pronounce that "that success will be prompt and decisive." At the same time, they represent the inaction of the Sultan as so great, and his preparations to meet the coming danger as so insignificant, that all the Pachas collected in the capital, considering him unequal to the conflict, "had presented an address to him, beseeching him to avoid a war." This address had been rejected; though it was believed that the Russians "expected to be aided in their operations by a movement in Constantinople itself."

These accounts are all confirmatory of our statement in our last, that when we should hear officially that the Russians had passed the Pruth, they would have crossed the Danube, and be in full march to Constantinople. The fact is, that Russia has ceased to cast a veil upon her intentions, and that they are as plainly known in Paris as in London. As long as she made only common cause with her allies, she would and did suffer herself to be restrained by their counsels and solicitations; but now that the Turks have given her individual offence, she has a will of her own, and claims her right of exercising it. Neither can that right be possibly denied. We may lament that the occasion for asserting it should have arisen: but cannot even blame her for compelling the Porte to do her justice. Unchecked by us or by France, who also admits the full extent of her right, she now turns three hundred thousand soldiers, supported, if necessary, by successive armies to a still greater amount, against an adversary, who, though he was imprudent enough to challenge hostility, and too obstinate to satisfy the just demands of Christendom, has not had either the foresight or the power of preparing sufficient means to meet the prompt measures of the Duke of Wellington, an armistice has been concluded and signed in London, between the Brazils and Buenos Ayres. We think, with the Sun, that it is rather singular that a matter of such importance should be transacted so far from the scene of action.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

On this important motion of Sir Francis Burdett, in the House of Commons, decided on the 12th of May, the ayes and noes are given, and the aggregates are as follows—Whole number of votes, 542; Passed off, 54; Speaker, 1; Retford unrepresented, 2; Absent, two thirds favorable, 59; whole numbers, 538; for the motion, 272; against it, 266; majority in favor, 6. On the same night the house resolved itself into a committee and agreed to a report without a division: "That it is expedient to take into consideration the laws affecting his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, with a view to a final and conciliatory adjustment, for the peace and strength of the United Kingdom, the stability of the Established Church, and the concord and satisfaction of all classes of his Majesty's subjects." This is the second step in this measure as Mr. Brougham termed it. All further consideration had been deferred until Friday the 16th May.—Instead of following the resolution which pledged the House of Commons to consider the expediency of amending the laws affecting Roman Catholics, by suggesting a tangible amendment to their consideration, Sir F. Burdett proposes to secure the concurrence of the Upper House to what has been already done in the Lower. He means to draw on the House of Lords step by step, and commit them until they cannot recede. The prospect brightens for the Irish Catholics.

The Algemeine Zeitung mentions, under the date of Smyrna, April 5, that Egyptian ships coming to the Morea, for any purpose but that of embarking the troops of Ibrahim, would not be permitted by the French and English Admirals to approach the Peninsula. Vigorous efforts appear to have been made in order to put down piracy.

It will be remembered, that in 1825, the French Chambers passed a law for granting an indemnity to those landed proprietors whose estates had been confiscated during the excesses of the Revolution. The Monitour states that up to the first of May, the number of claims made under this act, amounted to 21,968, and those admitted and liquidated amounted to 18,798. The whole of the indemnity fixed by the legislature was 1,000,000,000 of francs, or about £40,000,000 sterling, and the amount of claims admitted is 714,202,448 francs, or nearly £30,000,000 sterling.

The burdens which have been imposed upon France since the peace of 1815, would have been ruinous to any nation more taxed or less powerful than France. Including the indemnity of 700,000,000 of francs (£28,000,000) to the Allied Governments, the expenses of the army of occupation for three years, the indemnity of between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000 sterling to British subjects, the sums paid to the creditors of the Imperial Government, the expenses of the expedition to Spain, and the enormous amount of the compensation granted to the emigrants, the debt of France has had to sustain an addition of more than £100,000,000 sterling since the conclusion of the general peace. Yet we believe that the finances of no country of Europe are more flourishing than those of our neighbor's, at the present moment.

All the Banks in Glasgow have reduced the rate of discount from five per cent to four. This is pretty certain evidence that there is no scarcity of money in Scotland.

Margaret Nicholson, who attempted to stab the late king, died on the 13th May, in Bethlem Hospital, aged nearly 100 years.

ST. PETERSBURGH, April 26.

The *Journal of Odessa* contains an official article stating that as the Turkish government had used the battle of Navarin as a pretext to injure the Russian commerce, by which the merchants may have sustained severe losses, the Emperor has appointed a commission at Odessa, to examine the claims of those who may have suffered injury in consequence of the measures of the Porte. The ice on the Neva broke up on the 23d.

LISBON, April 26.

Don Miguel has not as yet, in any of his official acts, taken the title of king—though, in fact, he possesses absolute power. Forms and ceremonies alone are wanting to mark his accession to the throne. His public decree of 19th April, is the last document in which he used the title of Regent—all other documents since issued have these words, *Royal Signature*—and underneath *Don Miguel*. As a more conclusive evidence of his contempt for the rights of his brother Don Pedro, and the daughter of the Emperor, he caused to be published in the Gazette, and in the *Trombeta-final*, an article from the Paris Quotidienne, maintaining the rights of the Infant to the crown of Portugal in opposition to the legitimacy of those of the Emperor of Brazil.

On the 25th April, the anniversary of the Queen's birth day, the populace rushed to demand, in an address, that Don Miguel should ascend the throne. The Regent received this mark of personal devotion with indications of lively satisfaction, but refused for the time being to yield to the wishes of his partisans.

27th April, 9 o'clock in the evening.—The populace is parading through the city, breaking the windows, and menacing violence against the constitutionalists. One individual has just been pursued into a house and seized for refusing to cry, *Long live Don Miguel, Absolute King!*

Letters from Constantinople to the 8th of April, received at Bucharest, furnish some interesting details of the situation of that capital since the declaration of Russia was known there. The great mass of the inhabitants received the intelligence with an indifference bordering on contempt. The grandees of the empire, on the contrary, were struck with astonishment, and viewed future events with uneasiness. The Grand Seignor did not appear alarmed, and was resolved to carry on the war with energy. Such was the general state of things up to the first meeting of the Divan, which took place on the 30th ult. and in which the situation of the empire, under existing circumstances, was discussed. Since then, the public mind appears more excited, and one portion of the inhabitants is disposed for war, while another is of a contrary opinion.

The Grand Seignor himself, without being discouraged, discovers in his conduct a certain emotion which does not correspond with the surpassing calmness with which he received the Russian declaration. He orders out his troops at sunrise, and exercises them himself till 9 o'clock, when he goes to the seraglio, takes a bath, breakfasts, and then remounts his horse and again exercises the troops in his favorite manœuvres—which he continues, without any relaxation, for several hours.

The Sultan remains with his soldiers, and partakes of their provisions; and the moment their meals are finished he renews their exercises, and does not repair to the Seraglio till evening. He does not appear contented unless among his regular troops; but he never goes among the militia and the *Kourdes*. It appears that his troops do not manifest the disposition that was anticipated, and that they have a decided aversion to European discipline.

The Universal Gazette of Lyons, gives the following news from Toulon:—"That the troops, supposed to be destined for the Morea, are about to take possession of the Balearic Isles, ceded by Ferdinand 7th, in payment of the debt due from Spain to France; and that the Prince of Polignac is to smooth away all the difficulties raised by England on this subject." The authority of the Gazette is doubted by the editor of the Havre Journal.

From the Lincoln Mercury.

EMIGRATION.—A party of emigrants for North America, amounting to 62 souls, of all ages, passed through this city about a fortnight since, on their way to Liverpool, and thence to New York. They are all from the parishes of Tunberland, Blankney, Martin, and the neighbourhood, and some of them will take several hundred pounds with them. Accounts particularly encouraging, lately received from some relations already settled there, have stimulated this enterprise, which has excited no small sensation and regret in the above district, as the party chiefly consists of persons who, though having large families, (some of them nine or ten each) were nevertheless doing well, and are much respected by their neighbours. A great concourse assembled at Martin Wood-end to witness their departure; they passed through Lincoln in a boat engaged to take them, their bedding, &c. as far as Wakefield, and in which also they all sleep during their inland voyage.

A NOVEL MAGAZINE.

On the first of May was to be published in London the first number of "*The Gentleman's Magazine of Fashions, Fancy Costumes, and the Regimentals of the Navy.*" The publishers propose to commence with the first regiment in his Majesty's service, and continue until the entire regimentals of the whole British army are concentrated in their magazine; after which the regimentals of foreign armies will be introduced.

The Royal assent was given on the 9th to the Corporation and Test Acts Repeal Bill, by commission. The Commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Bixley, and the Earl of Shaftsbury.

In the case of the Earl of Portsmouth vs. Mary Anne Hanson, falsely calling herself Countess of Portsmouth, Sir John Nicholl has pronounced his decision in the Court of Arches, that the marriage is null and void, the Earl not being of sound mind to form engagements; and condemned her in the full costs of the proceeding.

Further discoveries have been made relative to the fate of La Perouse, the French navigator, and it has been ascertained that three of his crew are living.

Sir Astley Cooper has returned to the active exercise of his profession, solely from a conviction that no one can be truly happy without some useful employment.

In the House of Commons, on the 6th, General Gascoigne gave notice that he would, on the 13th, call the attention of the House to the diminution in the number of British seamen employed in the merchant service; which he would show amounted to *nineteen thousand in one year!*

The King of Sweden and Norway, in his speech at the opening of the extraordinary Storthing of Norway, on the 21st of April, thus refers to his negociations with this country:—"The ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce with the United States of America have been exchanged at Washington. You will see with pleasure that the articles which checked the development of our commerce with those States have been annulled."

The Courier de Smyrne confirms the intelligence of the entire evacuation of Scio by the Greeks. Col. Fabvier had arrived at Syra.

Gen. Lafayette is announced as President of the First Bureau de Chambre.

VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY.

Captain Foster, in the Chanticleer, sailed on Sunday, and Captain Beechey, in the Hecla, with the Albatross tender, on Monday, on their respective surveying voyages. The Chanticleer proceeds, in the first instance, to Rio de Janeiro, and from thence along the east coast of America to the Straits of Magellan; she will then go through this channel, and ascertain the bearings of different points, with rise and fall and set of the tides and currents, and the variation of the compass. In November, and the early part of 1829, she will push to the southward, and endeavour to get round the island of New Shetland.—Particular attention is to be directed to the geology of the southern extremity of America, it being presumed that coal and metallic ores are easily to be obtained there. The Hecla will explore the western coast of Africa, from the mouth of the Straits of Gibraltar to the Line—a part of the world little known, and in which many dangers exist.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

HORRID MURDER.

A murder, rivalling in cold-blooded atrocity, that of Weare, has been brought to light, within a few days, at Polstead, in this county. The circumstances which have reached us are as follows:

Maria Marten, a fine young woman, aged 25, the daughter of a mole-catcher, in the above village, formed an imprudent connexion two or three years ago with a young man named William Corder, the son of an opulent farmer in the neighbourhood, by whom she had a child. He appeared much attached to her, and was a frequent visiter at her father's house. On the 12th May last, she left her father's house, stating, in answer to some queries, that she was going to the Red Barn to meet William Corder who was to be waiting there with a chaise to convey her to Ipswich, where they were to be married. In order to deceive observers, (Corder's relations being hostile to the connexion,) she was to dress in man's attire, which she was to exchange at the barn for her bridal garments. She did not return at the time expected, but being in the habit of leaving home for many days together, no great alarm was expressed by the parents. When, however, several weeks had elapsed, and no intelligence was received of their daughter, although William Corder was still at home, the parents became anxious in their inquiries. Corder named a place at a distance where he said she was, but that he could not bring her home for fear of displeasing his friends. Her sister, he said, might wear her clothes, as she would not want them. Soon after this, Corder's health became impaired, and he, in real or pretended accordance with some advice he had received, resolved on going abroad. Accordingly, he left home in September last, expressing a great anxiety before he left "to have the barn well filled." He took with him about four hundred pounds. Several letters have been received by his mother (a widow) and sister, as well as by the Martens, in which he stated that he was living with Maria in the Isle of Wight. These however bear the London postmark. He regularly desired that his letters should be burnt, which request was not complied with.

Strange surmises lately gained circulation throughout the neighbourhood, and one person stated as a singular circumstance, that on the evening when Maria Marten disappeared, he had seen Corder enter the Red Barn with a pick-axe. The parents became more and more disturbed and unsatisfied, and their fears were still more strongly agitated by the mother *dreaming* on three successive nights last week that her daughter had been murdered and buried in the Red Barn.—She insisted that the floor of the barn should be uptorned. On Saturday, Marten, the father, with his mole spade, and a neighbour with a rake, went to examine the barn, and soon, near the spot where the woman described, her daughter lay buried, and only about a foot and a half underground, the latter turned up a piece of a shawl, which he knew to belong to his daughter, and his assistant, with his rake, pulled out part of a human body. Horror struck, the unhappy father and his neighbour staggered from the spot. The remains were afterwards disinterred, the body being in a state of decomposition. The pelisse, shawl, bonnet, and shoes, were, however, distinctly identified as those once belonging to Maria Marten. The body has been closely inspected, but owing to its decayed state no marks of violence have, we understand, been discovered, except some perforations in the bones of the face, as if by small shot. There can be but little doubt left but that this unfortunate young woman fell a victim to her unhallowed passion, and was inhumanely butchered by the monster upon whom she relied for future protection as a husband. The barn is well situated for such a deed of horror, being a full quarter of a mile from any human habitation. The murdered remains were buried on Sunday night, at Polstead, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators.

Suffolk Herald.

NOVEL LAUNCH.

A beautiful yatch, 35 tons register burthen, has been built in the yard of Messrs. Taggart and Co. in Robert street North, near to the Prince's Dock. On Thursday night, after dark, she was placed upon the ways, which had been laid in the street, and the workmen began the arduous task of conveying her to the river. On Friday morning they recommenced their labor, and late in the afternoon, they had reached the margin of the Prince's Basin, which is about 200 yards from the building yard. Next day, the ways having been completed, and extended over the quay several yards, every thing was ready for the launch, the hatches and companion having been caulked down, to prevent the water from getting into the hold. Three men volunteered to go on deck, and the workmen began to propel her along the way, an immense crowd of spectators watching the novel operation. As soon as the vessel, in proceeding along the way, had lost the centre of gravity, she was precipitated, stern first, from the height of 10 feet into the water of the basin, nearly the whole of the hull going under water, and the men on board receiving a complete ducking. The spectacle was highly interesting, and gratified a multitude of spectators who lined the quay of the basin. The vessel is named the Willing Maid, and is intended for the Liverpool Yacht Club, now forming on the Mersey.

The young Hereditary Prince of Saxony is baptised by the name of "Frederick-Augustus-Albert-Anthony-Ferdinand-Joseph-Charles-Maria-Baptist-Nepomuck—William-Xavier-George-Fidelis." This name will form a rich burthen of a national anthem. "God save great Frederick-Augustus," and so on to "Fidelis," will dwell, with admirable effect, on the lips of a grateful people.

THE EVENING POST.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $2—and $1 25 for six months.

The Detroit Gazette states, that *Mr. Schoolcraft* has been applied to, to accompany the exploring expedition contemplated to be sent out by the Navy Department, and that an offer has been made to place him at the head of the scientific part of the expedition.

GREAT LAND SALE.

Thirteen thousand acres of the Tonnowanta reservation, in the county of Genesee; 7000 of the Canada reservation, in Allegany county; 23,000 of the Buffalo Creek reservation, Erie county; and 4000 of the Cattaraugus reservation, in the counties of Erie and Chatauque, are to be sold in September next at public auction, in lots of 100 acres each.

On the 15th of June instant, after two days of successive heat, a shower of rain fell at Georgetown, S. C. and continued about half an hour, accompanied by a high wind, heavy rain and thunder and lightning. Never before, says the editor of the Harvest, have we seen hail stones of such dimensions. Many which fell before our eyes may without exaggeration be compared in circumference with the egg of a pullet; but they presented every variety of shape. The ground was made perfectly white.

The donation of lands made by the late Congress to the State of Ohio, to aid her in the construction of her canals, comprises about 800,000 acres; which, at the government price of $1 25 per acre, will amount to *one million of dollars*. The Ohio journal calculates that the funds which the state will realize from the sale of these lands, will relieve its citizens in a great degree from the burden of the existing canal taxes.

We understand, says the Richmond Enquirer, that Gen. Scott has not asked for the arrest of Gen. Macomb—but that immediately after Gen. M's. General Orders were issued, Gen. S. addressed a letter to the President of the United States, requesting either a board of Officers to be called, to settle the question of brevet rank, or a Court Martial to inquire into his own conduct. The President had not returned an answer by the last accounts.

Fredericksburgh, (Vir.) June 11.—On Wednesday last, an oak tree, standing in a field belonging to John Gray, Esq. of Traveller's Rest, was riven from top to bottom by a stroke of lightning. There were from 12 to 15 hands at work at the time, a short distance from the tree, every one of whom were prostrated by the shock, but happily no one received any injury. There was no rain, nor any more lightning from the cloud.

The New-Brunswick Royal Gazette copies a paragraph from a Maine paper, which states that British officers from Fredericton were laying out ground for an entrenchment on the New-Brunswick side of the boundary line, near the spot selected for erecting barracks for the U. S. troops, and adds, the only comment that we have to make on the above is, that is entirely without foundation.

The steam boat Richmond, says the Norfolk Herald, on her way down, yesterday morning, passed at Turkey Island, a few miles above City Point, the steam tow-boat Virginia, ashore, on fire, and burnt nearly to the water's edge. Heard no particulars. The Virginia was owned by Mr. Lewis Ludlam, of Richmond.

It is mentioned in the Charleston Courier, as a remarkable fact, that in Charleston, with a mixed population of 40,000 souls, a part notorious for negligence, there has not been an alarm of fire for twelve months past. This speaks a great deal for the caution of the people, and the vigilance of the police.

WHO IS A DRUNKARD?

Nobody who has ever heard of, will ever forget, the celebrated verdict of the Penn Yan jury, under the statute respecting drunkards, which was, that "*a man was not an habitual drunkard unless he was drunk more than half the time.*" This, one would have supposed, was extending pretty liberal indulgence to the votaries of Bacchus; but the verdict of a late jury in Troy, under the same statute, casts Penn Yan all in the back ground. The Troy jury decided that "*a man was not an habitual drunkard unless he was drunk all the time!*" In Auburn we have a higher standard of morality; some of us gravely holding any man to be a drunkard *who drinks at all.—Auburn Free Press.*

THE LOST FOUND.

A Mr. Clark, of Arkansas, had a child stolen from him more than a year since, and soon after received a letter, when in a state of the utmost anxiety, promising the restoration of the child on the deposit of $200 at a certain place. The writer of the letter was detected, and imprisoned, but would disclose nothing. Afterwards, in an attempt to escape, he was drowned; and thus all traces of the child were lost. It is now stated that the child has been found and recognized, having been left on the bank of the river at Alexandria, by a fellow named Morgan, about the middle of March last.

THE CREEKS.

We learn by a gentleman, lately from the Catahoochy, that the Creek Indians on that frontier are in a most deplorable condition; having consumed all their provisions and spent the money paid to them by the government, they are now left in a state little short of actual starvation. A number of those opposed to emigration, amounting it is said to six or seven thousand, have assembled at their Council Ground, 15 miles from the town of Columbus, but for what purpose we are not informed. Considerable apprehensions are entertained at Columbus, lest the Indians, driven to desperation by their sufferings, should commit depredations on our defenceless citizens. *[Charleston Courier.*

MONSTROUS SERPENT.

A rattlesnake was killed a few days ago at Hamilton, Harris County, Geo. measuring 6 1-2 feet long and 22 1-2 inches in circumference,—its mouth, when expanded, was 6 inches between the extremities—there were only seven rattles to the tail, the balance having probably been lost in combat with some of his serpentine tribe. When the snake was killed, it had a large rabbit in its mouth nearly swallowed, which caused it to become an easy prey to its murderer. Three fangs were extracted and measured nearly two inches long. The rattlesnake is very cowardly, and acts always on the defensive: but its bite is instant death when attacked by an enemy. *[Columbus Inquirer.*

DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET.

On Thursday afternoon we had a very heavy rain which raised Neshamony and its tributary streams in this neighborhood, higher than they have been known for twenty years past. Great damage has been done to the mills; and farmers bordering on the streams have sustained heavy losses in the destruction of their meadows—crops of wheat, rye, and Indian Corn, timber and rails, and we have heard that some live stock have been carried off.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

A society has been recently formed in Cincinnati, *for the promotion of temperance.* The editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle remarks, with great truth, that if any thing effectual can be done to arrest the progress of the evil of intemperance, it is to be accomplished by creating against it a strong moral influence, through the medium of such associations as that just alluded to.

A short time since, a gentleman in the neighborhood, in opening a vein of coal, by means of a drift, struck upon what he believed a large tree, from ten to fifteen feet from the surface, standing in a perpendicular direction close by the vein. Upon more minute examination, it proved to be about two feet in diameter, of a substance which was once a tree but was neither in a carious or putrescent state. Its external parts appeared to be in a great measure carbonized, but the heart was of a light brown colour. The most conclusive proofs of its having been a tree are, that in breaking it off crosswise of the grain, the circular growths were quite perceptible, and easily counted. The irregular interstices and unevenness of the bark, so unlike any thing else, were also distinctly visible. We mention the matter for the benefit of the curious and the antiquarian. How and when it came there, and what the substance really was and how it became transmuted, are questions for them to solve. *[Miner's Journal.*

MONEY BURIED.

In May, 1827, a man named Joseph Calebo, a Portuguese, and a common beggar, was drowned in Boston harbor, on the wreck of the schr. Olive Branch. After an inquest on the body, he was buried respectably in the strangers' tomb in South Boston. On Tuesday last, two foreigners called on Mr. Coroner Snow, and inquired about the deceased with great particularity, expressing a desire to know where he was buried, and whether his clothes were taken off; after which they were referred to the sexton, for admission to see the remains. He, probably, thinking that so pious and friendly a wish ought to be gratified, readily opened the tomb and showed them the coffin. The lid was opened to the face, but that was not enough. With various shrugs and winks and intimations, they desired the whole cover of the coffin to be removed, when the anxious friends, without any squeamishness, thrust their unhallowed paws within the clothing which covered the decaying body, and with the aid of a jack-knife, whipped out a belt, that circled next thereto, very much corroded, out of which they emptied about three pints of silver coin, leaving a considerable quantity in the lower end, where it was less corroded, supposed to be gold. They quickly made off from the astounded sexton, leaving for his share of the booty, the pleasure of replacing the coffin lid; since which time, these strangers of fortunate memory have neither been seen nor heard in our city of Boston. *[Boston Courier.*

THE HORN SNAKE.

Woodstock, Va. June 13.—This beautifully spotted reptile, is rarely to be found. One of extraordinary dimensions, upwards of 5 feet in length, and as thick as a man's arm, was killed last week at the Union Forge. A gentleman who saw the animal, describes the horn, not as a blunt protuberance from the tail, but a flat hard substance encased in a shield, and as sharp as a needle, which when attacked, the creature shoots from the scabbard and inflicts a wound which would destroy any thing it encounters. Naturalists have universally described the weapon of this snake differently, we have now a correct account of it.—The skin has been taken off, and no doubt Mr. Arthur, the proprietor of the works, will present it to one of the museums.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

It is stated, in the AURORA of Monday, that labourers are very much wanted on the PENNSYLVANIA CANAL, especially on the section between the SWATARA and JUNIATA. Three hundred men, it is said, might find employment at once, at twelve or to fifteen dollars per month.

During the last week 57 men, 10 women, and 6 boys, were committed, convicted, or bound over for trial, by the MAYOR. Of *these 63 were white, and 10 black.*

The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce have unanimously voted their thanks to Messrs. Marks and Barnard, Senators in Congress from Pennsylvania, for their zeal and abilities in procuring the passage of the law for the Delaware Break-Water.

An engineer is now surveying a route for a canal from the Schuylkill to the Delaware, north of Vine street.

By an advertisement in a Liverpool (Eng.) paper, the Mayor of that town cautions the shopkeepers, and citizens generally, against counterfeit coin of the denomination of one farthing.

A Gardiner [Maine] paper says.—The freshet in this river demolished nearly all the ice houses on the wharves in this village, and swept off about 2000 cords of ice, then about to be shipped for a market at the south.

A lad of 16 or 17 years of age stole a coat from a country wagon, in Baltimore, on Tuesday night. He was arrested the next morning, indicted by the Grand Jury, tried before the City Court, found Guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary before noon.

A company of players, made up from the Tremont and Salem Theatres, are, "by permission of His Worship the Mayor," performing in St. Johns, New Brunswick.

An association is forming in Culpepper, Virginia, to encourage the wearing of clothing manufactured in our own families, and for the promotion of domestic economy.

Messrs. Mallary and Wright, members of Congress, were passengers on board the steamboat Washington, which in her late trip was struck by a squall, driven nearly 60 miles out to sea, and narrowly escaped foundering, and was detained more than 30 hours.

It is mentioned as a thing uncommon, that a large bald headed Eagle has lately built her nest on a tall pine, on the other side of the river opposite the town of Newburyport, Mass. The nest is constructed with much labor, and is several feet in circumference.

A lock filled with water, will contain 22,000 cubic feet; two lift locks, 44,000; but with a large sloop floating in it, one of these locks may be estimated at 16,000 feet, or 32,000 for the two locks.

The population of Paris is said to amount to 900,000, more than half of whom die in the hospitals, and not a fourth of the whole are buried at private cost.

A schooner of about 30 tons, was launched a little below Ellsworth, Me. She was built at Dollandtown, in Surry, about four miles in the interior, and brought to the river by 74 yokes of oxen, and 16 or 20 men. Temporary ways for launching her were erected in about five hours.

The whale vessels are returning home with full cargoes. On Friday last, five ships and a brig, having on board upwards of 10,000 barrels of oil, arrived at New Bedford.

A mine of lead, about two years ago, was accidentally discovered in the town of Eaton, N. H. a few miles from Saco, Me. It has recently been opened and its working commenced, and the result found to promise a fair reward to the proprietors, 100lbs of the ore yielding 90 per cent. of the metal.

The Saco Manufacturing Co. have erected a Mill which will contain 12,000 spindles and 360 looms, beside other preparatory machinery and including a machine shop, and intend to enlarge their works until they shall equal any in this country.

The Boston Courier of Thursday says:—"In the ship America, from Bremen, which was below last evening, we understand there are two hundred Saxony Sheep, some of the finest that have ever been imported into the country, belonging to Messrs. G. & T. Searle. They will be sold at auction early in the next month."

Fire at Trenton.—About 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, a fire broke out accidentally, in a range of wooden buildings, at the corner of Warren and Market streets, Trenton, the property of Mr. C. Cavenor, of this city. It was not extinguished until three of the houses had been reduced to ashes.

The Legislature of Massachusetts appropriated, last week, eight thousand dollars for railroad surveys.

A donation of one thousand dollars has been presented by James Perkins, Esq. to the Boston Asylum for Indigent Boys.

A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday morning, in Baltimore, over the body of Mary Connolly, a married woman. Verdict of the jury that she came to her death by falling into the fire in a state of *intoxication.*

The late arrangement between the North River Steam Boats, fixing the price of passage to Albany at $4, appears to be broken up.—Some of the boats again head their advertisements "Fare $1 50, and Found."

A second vessel will be despatched from New York, with contributions for the Greeks, on or about the 20th of July.

The steeple of Dr. Proudfit's Church, in Salem, N. J. was struck by lightning on Saturday, the 7th inst.

The celebrated automaton Chess player of Mr. Maelzel, is now exhibiting in Boston, together with the miniature panoramic spectacle of the conflagration of Moscow.

The new Bank, just established at Rahway, N. J. will commence business next week.

In New York the deaths last week amounted to 89—viz 35 men—22 women—22 boys—and 10 girls.

The number of deaths in Baltimore during the week ending on the 16th, were, males 24—females 19—total 40.

The deaths in Charleston, S. C., for the week ending on the 8th inst. amounted to 12—of these 3 were white, and 9 blacks.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Reflections, by N. S. of New Haven, are received, and shall have a place.

Verses, To Dr. H. of Columbus, have considerable merit. We shall give them an early insertion.

Sympathy—A Sonnet, is on file for publication.

We are obliged to C. for his good wishes, but our present arrangements will not permit us to accept his offer.

Tremont and *Ivanhoe*, are both received, and shall be published as soon as we can find room.

X. Y. Z. though well written, is inadmissible. The subject he has selected would perhaps lead to unprofitable controversy.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

No. 2.

It has been the chance of those who would recommend their favourite pursuit to the public by descanting upon its benefits, to fall under the occasional censure of asking more credit for their favourite object than public experience has shown it to be entitled to. The lovers of music have told us of the effects of that art in meliorating feelings and actions; and if any one really believed the extent of these representations, he might look again to see its full power executed

"To soften rocks, and bend the knotted oak."

Innocent amusement and high intellectual gratifications have resulted from the cultivation of "Song," and thus the sum of human happiness has been materially augmented by the power of music—and it has often been found less difficult to erect the walls of a city, than to provide the means of happiness.

In like manner it may be inferred, that the enthusiasts in *les beaux arts* have in no small degree overrated the advantages and extent of their influence, and claimed for them an interest that they were not calculated to excite or reward. Yet when great and good men have not only yielded to these impressions, but have been found aiding in their extension, we may fairly conclude, that there is much both in music and painting to reward research, and to demand, in the name of extensive policy and just patriotism, a liberal patronage. Neither the writer nor the readers of this can remember the time, when, under the influences of a well executed picture, they have set up new resolutions of virtue, and entered upon the work of reformation. The effects of a moral picture cannot be sudden, or if sudden, not permanent. Well executed paintings influence gradually; they are circumstances mingling with other incidents that tend to direct the character, as well as form the taste; and this intermingling of its influence, if occasionally less obvious in the whole web of life, is the more permanent, and consequently more extensively felt, than a sudden effect of dazzling cause, that confounds the resolution, and by their own weight and extent prevent a mingling with the other shades of character.

It has been frequently argued, and, if taken with proper considerations, undoubtedly with much truth, that the character of men is influenced by the scenery in which their youth was nurtured. If then the high hill, the deep ravine, and the impracticable precipice, are friendly to the growth of bold design and rash execution; and if the lowly vale and the extended plain tend to maintain even desires and humble pursuits, why then should not the canvas, glowing with the colours of truth and nature, and constantly before the eye, be equally or proportionably, effectual in directing the character; and friendly or injurious in its operations as the painter had been cautious or neglectful on the subject of his pencil? Moral truths are to be brought home to the feelings by such symbols, and to be incorporated with the earliest perceptions and conceptions of the rising man, mingling with fructifying power in the associations of his mind, combining with each thought, and standing, with increasing influence, for energies and motives for action.

Reflections like the above rose on the mind, as, on entering the gallery, Allston's picture of the Dead Man restored to Life by touching Elisha's Bones, met our view. We feel, while gazing on such a work, that a master's hand has wrought it. Others might have disposed of certain lights and shades with different effects; and a critic might tell where and how, if he knew but the great moral influence of the painting is complete, and the artist has gained that which, as an intellectual man, he must most ardently have desired: and we tender him the homage not of our admiration, that a good portrait might excite, but of our feelings, wrought up to the great truths whence his images are derived; our estimation of virtue enlarged and improved in the consciousness that it survives the perishable operations of physical functions, and pours a vivifying influence upon all that approach its hallowed precincts.

How happy would it have been, had the painter never placed upon canvas the semblance of death from carnage! Had he forborne those traces of his pencil that give dignity to slaughter—threw glory round the brow of him whose horse's hoofs are stained with the blood of human victims to inhuman passions! How much of all our miseries would have been spared, had their instruments been marked with the brand they deserved; or the scene of their action not been perpetuated upon canvas, with all its outpourings of evil, and those who ministered in its orgies designated as the ensamples of honourable men!

The records of "truth's volume" acquire new interest when illustrated by the pencil's almost magic power. The artist's fancy is employed in gathering in the allusions of history, to give lustre to truth, and genius is seen uniting piety, by embodying the gifts of inspiration, and from such a breathing canvas spring the associations that lead to good—that surprise, delight, elevate, and purify our apprehensions and resolves, and make us *better*, as they cause us to become more thoughtful men.

'Tis true, the picture presents the dark valley, and almost the shadow of death—the decaying emblems of mortality—the shattered, ruined castle of human intellect, smouldering in its earthy humanity, and gleaming with its disgusting putrescence—the outstretched recent victim of death, with ghastly features and shrunken sinews—the lugubrious flash of downward light upon this slimy charnel house—the wild affright of beings from the outward rush of a band of foemen, and the more distorted visage of those who are driven back by the appalling tokens of life, gathered from the scattered emblems of "the unsheeted dead"—but still the feeling mind is led by these scenes to profitable reflections, and rises from their contemplation chastened and improved.

We have neither time nor feeling, this week, to go further into the gallery.

By the contents of the preceding columns, it will be seen, that there is no longer any doubt that the sanguinary scenes so often acted in Europe have again commenced. With such an overwhelming force as the Russians display—300,000 fighting men, most of them veterans, eager for the fight, and animated with the prospect of booty from their ancient enemies—the result of this war, it is pretty generally prophesied will be the destruction of the Turkish power in Europe. The Ottomans, on their part, will no doubt defend themselves desperately, not only from their supreme hatred and contempt of their foes, but from the maxims of their Koran teaching them that death in contending with the Infidel is the certain door to a glorious Paradise. But individual desperation and fortitude will not compensate for the want of the habits of modern discipline, and improvements in the art of war.

Our anticipations of being able to give to our readers this week the conclusion of the present very important trial in the Society of Friends, are disappointed. The decision of Judge King in the case was postponed till this day, when, it is presumed, the *legal* rights of either party in the whole question will be, in a great measure, settled by the judgment he may think proper to give in the action on the right of burial, by the members of the Green street Meeting, in the burial ground belonging to the "five Monthly Meetings of Philadelphia." As a satisfactory abstract of the proceedings thus far could not be given in the circumscribed limits of the S. E. Post, and as it is understood a report of the case will be published in pamphlet form next Monday, it will perhaps be equally gratifying to our readers, who are interested in the question, to insert the Opinion of the learned Judge in our next, which will be done, if possible.

About 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, the men employed about Arch street-ferry, on the DELAWARE, were surprised by the appearance of a strange animal in the Dock, which, on examination, proved to be an ALLIGATOR. He was captured without much difficulty, and is believed to be the first ever taken in our river. The wonder was diminished, however, by the discovery that he had escaped from the LANGDON CHEVES, in which vessel he had lately arrived from the South.

Another attempt was made last night to set FIRE to the Blacksmith's shop, Eighth street, below ARCH, occupied by AMOS HOWELL. This is the fourth unsuccessful attempt, in two weeks, to fire the same building. A large quantity of cotton, with a bundle of matches, was discovered on fire by the watchman, to whom great credit is due for his vigilance.

MR. HENRY MANLY, of this city, so well known to a large circle for his urbane and agreeable deportment, has taken the National Hotel, 112 Broadway, New York. To Philadelphians, this splendid establishment presents other attractions than its advantageous location; a supply of butter from our market, and water from the Schuylkill, will obviate the chief, if not the only cause of complaint, with those of our citizens who visit New York.

CANINE BIOGRAPHY.

The almost incredible performances of the *Grecian Dog Apollo*, now at 48 S. 4th street, having become a general topic of conversation amongst the curious, we have been induced to make some inquiries relative to his origin—breed and education—for the gratification of our readers. He is now nearly six years old, and was bought when a pup of about seven months old, from a sailor belonging to a vessel that had just arrived from Greece. He betrayed early symptoms of comprehension and recollection in so extraordinary a degree, that his master was induced to try to what perfection a dog might be brought by patience, gentleness and perseverance. The experiment was made in London. His hours of instruction were from twelve to two in the night, choosing this time for the great advantage resulting from silence, being able to make more progress in those two hours, than in six during the bustle of business. His diet was strictly regular, but not stinted—*on no occasion beaten*—(severity tending to destroy the spirit, and create a dislike to the performance) never allowed to associate with other dogs, or sleep in the day time. This line of conduct was adopted for fifteen months, at the expiration of which time, he was first exhibited in London, where his uncommon abilities created so much public curiosity, that for a considerable time the rooms were literally crowded with admiring spectators, including most of the royal family, the foreign ambassadors and nobility, who have (with the editors of some of the first newspapers) invariably allowed him to surpass any thing of the kind they had ever witnessed. He was last June brought to New York, where he was immediately engaged, from the high character in the European papers, at $200 a week, for five weeks, at the American Museum.—Three shares were then sold for $1,350.

The Traveller, and monthly Gazetteer, a publication in this city, gives the number of newspapers published in 1775, 1810 and 1828 in the United States. In 1775 there were 37 published, of which Massachusetts had 7; New York, 4; Pennsylvania, 9. In 1810, 358, Massachusetts 32, New York 66, Pennsylvania 71. In 1828 there are 857 published, as follows:—Maine 29, Massachusetts 78, N. Hampshire 17, Vermont 21, R. Island 11, Connecticut 26, N. York 161, N. Jersey 22, Pennsylvania 185, Delaware 4, Maryland 32, District Columbia 9, Virginia 54, N. Carolina 15, S. Carolina 16, Georgia 13, Florida 2, Alabama 10, Mississippi 5, Louisiana 9, Tennessee 8, Kentucky 25, Ohio 68, Indiana 17, Illinois 4, Missouri 5, Michigan, Ter. 2, Arkansas, Ter. 1, Cherokee Nation, (Georgia) 1.

We learn, that on Monday evening last, a little after dark, as a countryman was coming to this city with his marketing, and when he had reached within about two miles of the permanent bridge, he was attacked by a footpad, who made a desperate attempt to get into the waggon. The countryman being pretty active, applied his hickory with such effect, that the robber was glad to make a retreat. He succeeded, however, in carrying with him a quarter of mutton.—*Sentinel.*

It was believed, in England, says the New York Mercantile Advertiser, when the Pacific sailed, that the packet ship Leeds must have been lost in the ice, and the information of her safety would not probably be received in less than a fortnight from that time. It is fortunate for the shippers that the underwriters declined insurance upon her at any rate, though as high as 75 per cent. had been offered.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Monday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, four young men and two females took a batteau to cross from Snowden's wharf, near the Navy Yard to Kaighn's Point.—They had arrived within three hundred yards of the wharf, when, shipping a little water, the men became alarmed, and rushing to the aft part of the boat, she immediately sunk. Several boats instantly put off to their assistance, and rescued three of them from a watery grave, viz. William S. Wood, Solomon S. Cheston, and Daniel P. Garwood; the rest of them perished. The names of the unfortunate persons drowned, are Banks Tomlin, of Mount Ephraim, N. J. aged about 23; Deborah Budd, of Gloucester, N. J. about 20, and Deborah Budd, her first cousin of about the same age. It is remarkable that Banks Tomlin, and one of the Deborah Budd's, were to have been married this present week, and she had on board the clothes intended for her wedding dress, which she had come to the city to purchase.

Diligent and anxious search was made, without success, for the bodies, from the time they sank until one o'clock this morning. This is indeed a most distressing accident, and will excite the liveliest sensibilities in the minds of all. It is but a few days since we had to record a sad disaster of a similar character. May we hope that those melancholy bereavements will act as warnings to those who too lightly and ignorantly risk their lives upon an element with which they are but little acquainted, and on which ignorance and inexperience lead to sudden death. *[Press.*

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, Wilmington, Del. JOHN BANCROFT, jun. to SUSANNA BROOKES, both of that place.

On the 3d inst. at Friends' Meeting House, Key's Alley, SAMUEL BANCROFT, of Providence, Delaware County, to MARY W. HALLOWELL, daughter of William Hallowell of this city.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. De Witt, STEPHEN DUNCAN, Esq. to Miss LOUISA POLLARD.

On Wednesday evening, the 11th inst. by William Meehler, Esq. Mr. GEORGE H. METEER, of the state of Delaware, to Miss RACHEL LANCASTER, of the Northern Liberties, County of Philadelphia.

In this city, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Obadiah B. Brown, WILLIAM LIVINGSTON PRALL, Clerk of the General Assembly of New Jersey, to Miss MARY FRANCES BUCKNER, daughter of Avias Buckner, Esq. of Loudon county, Virginia.

On the 12th inst. at Friends' Meeting House on Mulberry street, JOSEPH SMITH, to MARY EMLEN CRESSON, daughter of the late Caleb Cresson, all of this city.

At Friends' Meeting, Maiden Creek, Berks County, Pa. on the 11th inst. JOSEPH LAWRIE, of Burlington County, N. J. to MARY S., daughter of John Jackson, of Reading, Pa.

By Elder Frederick Plummer, on the 9th inst. Mr. TITUS BEESON, to Miss MARY REALENS.

In Roxbury, Mass. Mr. GEORGE S. PETERS, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY ANN BLAIR, of Amherst.

On the 15th day of May, by the Rev. Mr. Livingston, Mr. SAMUEL P. MORRIS, to Miss MARGARET BURNS, all of this city.

On the first day of May, by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. ISAAC KEELER, to Miss MARY ANN TAYLOR, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Sargeant, Mr. JOHN B. BERGMAN, to Mrs. SARAH BOWENS, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 22d May, at Pine Retreat, Prince William's Parish, S. C. by the Rev. Edward Neufville, WILLIAM HEYWARD, jr. Esq. to Mrs. MARY AUGUSTA GRIMKE, relict of the late Lieut. Grimke, of the U. S. Navy.

At Flatbush, L. I. on Monday evening, 9th inst. by the Rev. Thomas M. Strong, Lieut. HIRAM PAULDING, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss ANN MARIA, daughter of J. W. Kellogg.

Last Thursday, in New York, by the Rev. Mr. Power, Mr. PETER DAUMONT, to Miss ZOE DENARRE, of Philadelphia.

On the 13th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. SAMUEL FIELD, to Miss JANE O'NEAL, both of the city of Philadelphia.

In Liverpool, on the 7th ult. Mr. WILLIAM MAURY, (son of James Maury, Esq. American Consul at that port) to Miss HUGHES, of that City.

DIED.

On Saturday evening last, the 14th inst. EDWIN, youngest son of Mr. C. J. Wolbert.

On Friday evening last, Dr. WILLIAM CURRIE, aged 83 years.

On Wednesday last, the 11th inst. after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian resignation, HANNAH NAGLEE, in the 82d year of her age.

On Saturday morning, after a short but painful illness, Mr. RICHARD MURPHY, in the 35th year of his age.

On Sunday morning the 15th inst. at the Pennsylvania Hospital, of Small Pox, Mr. JOHN VANDERBELT, Cabinet Maker, in the 23d year of his age.

On Sunday evening, the 15th inst. JOSIAH B. COZENS, in the 31st year of his age.

This morning, DANIEL DOLBY, son of John Dolby in the 18th year of his age.

At his residence, Throg's Neck, near New York, on the 15th inst. Dr. WRIGHT POST.

At his residence in Washington township, Lycoming county, on the 29th ult. Mr. MATTHIAS MATTENLY, in the 96th year of his age, formerly of Philad.

In Beaufort, S. Carolina, Mr. ROBERT L. HOLCOMBE, son of the late Dr. Henry Holcombe of this city, in the 40th year of his age.

Tuesday morning, of a long and painful illness, EDMUND WRIGHT, of the firm of J. & E. Wright & Brothers.

At Portsmouth, N. H., ENOCH G. PARROT, Esq. U. S. Navy Agent, for that station.

The Letter from CREDO has been received, with the enclosure of Fifty Dollars. The Managers of the Infant School return their thanks for this affectionate remembrance. T. L.

june 20 1828—1t*

TO RENT,

A BRICK HOUSE in Germantown, pleasantly situated at the corner of Church lane and the Public Square, and nearly opposite the country residence of the Messrs. Perrot, having two spacious parlours, with communicating doors, and many conveniences to render it a desirable and pleasant residence, and is well adapted for a boarding house. Apply at the S. W. corner of Fourth and Market streets, Or to JAMES STOKES.

June 21—1t Germantown.

DRAWING.

THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Sixth Class, will be drawn at Washington Hall, on Tuesday, the 24th June inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

june 21—1t

GRASS & MEADOW LOTS.

ON Monday, the 23d of June inst. at one o'clock precisely, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, near Penrose's Ferry, Schuylkill, in Kingsessing, the Grass now growing on the upper part of the meadow called Blackley's Island. A portion of which Meadow Land is offered at private sale in lots to suit upland farmers. A plan of them may be seen, and terms made known, at the office of T. M'ICHELL.

June 21—1t N. W corner Spruce & Third streets, Phila.

BRUSH MANUFACTORY,

No. 20 NORTH THIRD STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the public generally, that he has removed his store from No. 3 Decatur street, to No. 20 North Third street, nearly opposite Church alley, where he still continues to manufacture Brushes of every description, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, either for cash or acceptances. Country merchants and others who deal in the article will find it to their advantage in giving him a call, as his prices are as moderate as will be found in the city.

june 21—1t MYERS BUSCH.

MR. THOMAS BROWN

RETURNS his thanks to the Public for their liberal patronage of him, and respectfully acquaints them that he has taken Mr. Nicholas Harris, jun. into partnership, and will in future continue the business of *Ladies' Shoemaker*, at the *old stand*, No. 16 *Spruce street*, and also that they have taken the store No. 10 MARKET STREET, where they intend keeping a constant supply of Boots, Shoes, &c. for men and women, which they will dispose of on the most moderate terms, either *wholesale or retail.*

June 11, 1828. THOMAS BROWN,
june 11—3t NICHOLAS HARRIS, jun.

PROPOSALS

By M. T. C. Gould, stenographer, for publishing a full Report of the late

TRIAL OF FRIENDS

IN PHILADELPHIA. Including the Examination of Witnesses, question and answer, together with the Speeches, Decision of Court, &c. and all the documents, authorities, and facts, which may be thought necessary to a complete understanding of the whole subject. This report will be prefaced by a summary view of the prominent points of difference in the Society of Friends, with the leading measures proposed, demanded, adopted, rejected, &c. which have led to the present unhappy state of affairs, to which the *dead are denied interment, and the living imprisoned by their brethren*, by exacting the solemn right of burial.

TERMS.—This work will be handsomely printed in an octavo form of about 150 pages, price 50 cents a single copy, or $4 a dozen.—Though subscribers to the Friend or Advocate of Truth will receive through that medium, as fast as practicable, the substance of the above report, without additional expence, it is believed that many of them will be willing to subscribe to the proposed Report, for gratuitous distribution or otherwise; and that through this prospectus, they will be instrumental in supplying their neighbours and others who do not receive the Friend or Advocate of Truth. The work will be published between the 1st and 4th of July. june 21—1t

CAUTION.

ALL persons are forbid harbouring and trusting my wife, Elizabeth Logan, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting, as she left my board and bed without my consent. MICHAEL LOGAN.

june 21—3t*

PAINT MILLS.

TWO GOOD SECOND HAND PAINT MILLS, for Sale. Inquire at No. 53 South Seventh street. june 18—eod3t.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING

EXECUTED IN THE BEST MANNER AT THE OFFICE OF THE S. E. POST, No. 112 Chesnut Street, opposite the Post Office.

THE TRIAL

OF EDMUND SHOTWELL and others, in the Court of Quarter Sessions; also the Decision of JUDGE KING, will be published on Tuesday next, in Pamphlet form, and may be had either at the office of the SATURDAY EVENING POST, opposite the Post Office, or the DAILY CHRONICLE, 49 South Third street, below Chesnut street. Those who purchase in quantities, will be supplied on reasonable terms. june 21

PUMP MAKING.

THE Subscriber, living in Smithfield, (commonly called Horn Town,) three miles below Darby, between the Chester and Providence Roads, having commenced Pump Making, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and the public in general, hoping by strict attention to business, to merit a share of their patronage. MORRIS HESTON.

june 21—3t*

REMOVAL.

THOMAS EARLE,

Attorney at Law,

HAS REMOVED TO

NO. 50 PHILADELPHIA ARCADE,

Exit Avenue, in the second story.

WANTED, as above, a LAD from 10 to 14 years of age, to attend the office. june 21—3teod*

GENERAL MAPS.

H. S. TANNER, geographer and map publisher, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, has just published a new and improved edition of his maps of *Europe, Asia, Africa*, and *North America*, each on four large sheets, and a two sheet map of *South America*, with the present subdivisions; the whole brought up to the present time. They are usually sold together, and form a set, on which is delineated the *entire surface of the Earth*, and present as complete a body of geographical information on the known world as the existing state of knowledge will admit. Price of the set, mounted on rollers and varnished, $20. A liberal deduction will be made to schools and colleges.

The publishers of the Boston Daily Advertiser, New York Enquirer, Baltimore American, National Intelligencer and National Journal, Washington, are requested to publish the above 3 times. june 21—3t

RAN AWAY,

ON the 8th ult. CHRISTOPHER HARPER, a white boy, indented to the Subscriber to the blacksmithing business. Took with him five pair pantaloons, two coats, and a roundabout, one fur hat. He is about 17 years of age. Five cents will be given for his apprehension, but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harbouring him at their peril. DAVID EGE.

June 21—3t* Kingsessing, Philadelphia county.

AUCTION GOODS AT 4 PER CENT.

JUST received, at the New Store, No. 46 North Fourth street, above Arch, 1 case friendly prints, small patterns and fast colours, suitable for plain people; 1 case striped and figured calicoes; the above goods will be sold 4 cts per yard below the usual retail price. 23 pc superior pongees; 1 case black twilled bombazette; superior black lasting, at 81 per yard, usually sold at $1 25; a large assortment of men's hose; domestic muslins; domestic plaids and stripes; a very large lot of ladies' Boskin gloves; 1 bale real Russia sheeting, very low for cash. JOHN KENNEDY.

june 21—4t

Moody's Patent Portable Ovens,

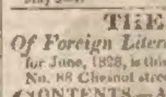
For Baking over Charcoal Furnaces.

THESE Ovens have been proved to be a valuable improvement in ordinary cookery, for baking meat, bread, pies, &c. as attested by competent judges in the boarding and victualling houses, and private families, in the several cities and villages where they have been introduced. It is confidently believed, that no improvement of the kind has ever been offered to the Public, which will bake at so small an expense of fuel, so expeditiously, or so entirely to general satisfaction. Made and sold by JOHN HARNED,

June 21—3t* No. 330 Market street.

SEA BATHING.

THE subscriber having taken that large and convenient establishment on Long Beach, N. J. known by the name of the "MANSION OF HEALTH," informs those who may wish to favour him with their company the ensuing season, that he has provided himself with every necessary accommodation, to ensure the comfort, and gratify the taste of his visitors. To the invalid in pursuit of health—to the followers of pleasure—to the man of business who wishes to retire from the cares and bustle of more active life—in short to all who wish a week of calm retirement, and indulge in quiet and innocent amusements, he flatters himself the "Mansion of Health" will present attractions surpassed by few of the numerous summer retreats, opened for the reception and accommodation of the fash onable world. He will only add, that nothing shall be wanting on his part in assiduity and attention to the pleasure and accommodation of his visitors, to secure a continuation of the extensive patronage the establishment has hitherto possessed. New and superior boats for bowling, sea and bay fishing, sailing for pleasure, &c. are added to the establishment; and also saddle horses and a carriage, for those who wish to ride to and from the sea, and otherwise.—Price of board, $2 per week. E. BUTTERWORTH.



A Regular Line of STAGES will commence running from Philadelphia to the "Mansion of Health" on the 23th of June instant; to leave Arch street Ferry every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at half past 4 o'clock, and arrive at the Sea Shore on the same day, passing through Moorestown, Mount Holly, Vincentown, and the Groves Plains. Fare through, $3 50. For particulars inquire of C. Champion, Arch street Ferry.

June 21—3t*

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Solution of the Questions in our last.

1. Sheridan.
2. Water-loo.
3. Boat-jack.
4. Pat-a-mar.
5. K. N. Cayenne.
6. V. N. A. Vienna.
7. U. T. K. Utica.

SAYINGS.

A person speaking with indifference of Byron's poetry, a gentleman, who heard him, said, "Aye, that is a man now, who could see nothing in Saint Paul's dome, but a large tumbler turned upside down."

A cockney being quizzed about his omitting the aspirate letter h, &c. in his pronunciation, said, "What's the odds, whether I say *heat* or *eat*?"—"Why," replied a wag, "it is the difference between *cooking* a chop, and *making a meal* of it."

The clerk of a church in England, lately gave notice of a parish-rate in the following manner: "I am desired to give notice that the third levy is assessed five pence in the pound," (and without pausing, added,) "Let us sing to the praise and glory of God,

"Lord what a wretched land this is,
"That yields us no supplies."

"Why have you never opened your mouth this session," said Sir Thomas Lethbridge to Mr. Gye, "I beg your pardon Sir Thomas," replied Mr. Gye, "your speeches made me open it very frequently; my jaws have ached with yawning."

"Lord Eldon should leave all his property to endow a mad house," said Jekyll to Lord R. Seymour, in talking of the late discussions respecting the laws of the insane. "A madhouse?" said Lord Robert, "why so? His Lordship gained his fortune by those who were mad enough to go into Chancery; it would only be an act of restitution if he were to leave it to Bedlam."

Lord Norbury's latest.—The learned Lord was travelling lately to Dublin, from a town in the neighborhood, and as usual, the takings up and settings down were far from few. Just as the wheels of the coach were touching the stones, the guard, clambering up behind, exclaimed for the fifteenth time, "Go on—*all right?*" "Oh, the devil fetch them," cried his lordship, pushing out his head from the window, "had they been *all left* we would have been in Dublin an hour ago.

HOW TO BE RICH AND RESPECTABLE.

An ancient, rich, and distinguished individual used to say—I owe my wealth and elevation to the neglect with which I used to be treated by the proud. It awakened a zeal which did its duty, and was crowned with success. I determined if this neglect was owing to my want of learning, I would be studious to acquire it. I determined if it was owing to my poverty, I would accumulate property, if extreme vigilance, industry, prudence, and self-denial would do it, (which it will not always.) I determined if it was owing to my manners, I would be more circumspect. I was anxious to show those who had so treated me, that I was undeserving such coolness; I was also warmed by a desire that the proud should see me on a level with themselves. And I was resolved, above all things, never to lose the consolation of being conscious of not deserving the hauteur which was displayed over me.

GERMAN NOBILITY.

When we first arrived the city was in a great bustle, as it was then the time of the wool fare, at which period all the inns are filled with strangers, so that we experienced some difficulty in obtaining accommodation. The wool sold here is generally shipped for England. The scene this fair presents was a very curious one; the bags of wool were piled up literally like hills, and noblemen, with stars on their breasts, might be seen sitting in stalls, like our Lord Chancellor on his wool sack, bargaining with customers for the packages they had sent to market, and in a manner too that an English peer would consider highly derogatory to his rank.—*Wilson's Travels.*

ANTIQUITIES.

The remains of a fine Roman villa have been recently discovered near Helpstone, between Stanford and Peterborough. Mr. Artis, well known for his successful antiquarian researches, has caused the spot to be explored, and his investigation has been rewarded by finding a tesselated pavement, of superior workmanship. The same gentleman (says the York Chronicle) has discovered a complete iron-foundry of the Romans near Wansford.

SCHOOL OF FLORA.

NEW SERIES.
No. XII.

Botanic name } SCUTELLARIA LATERIFLORA.
English name } *Common Scullcap.*
French name } *Toque latereflore.*

There are several kinds of Scullcap in the United States; this kind is the most common, and found from New England to Louisiana, in meadows and near brooks. It is an annual plant, blossoming in summer, and producing a profusion of small, delicate blue flowers, growing in lateral rows, whence the specific name. The generic alludes to the shape of the calyx, which is strikingly peculiar in the whole genus, having an appendage giving it the form of a scull-cap, or rather a small helmet.

Some other American species have larger and handsomer flowers; but this has been much celebrated as a remedy for the bite of a mad dog, or hydrophobia, particularly in New York; while several physicians deny that it has any medical properties, as none are evinced by the smell or taste. But the *Scutellaria galericulata* is somewhat bitterish, and considered as a subtonic and astergent; it is so much like this plant, that both may have assimilar properties. This, however, is said to act specifically on the nervous system, in an unknown manner, and to have cured not only hydrophobia, but convulsions, lock jaw, and St. Vitus' dance. It ought not, however, to be depended upon, if more active remedies are at hand.

The root is fibrous; the stem one or two feet high, square, with opposite leaves, petiolate, ovate, and serrate. The racemus are lateral, opposite, axillary, with many geminate flowers, all on one side, which small, oval, geminate bracteoles are lateral on the other side. The calyx is bilabiate, with a helmet-like cap on the back. The corolla is blue bilabiate, with four didynamous stamina and a pistil, succeeded by 4 naked seeds. Whence it belongs to the great Labiate family with sage and mint, and to Didynamia of Linnæus It is the Emblem of Madness.

The shifts of brute animals for the gratification of their gulosé propensities have furnished many anecdotes to observers of their habits. We venture to add one to the number, on the authority of a friend who is old-fashioned enough to think truth an essential ingredient in a good story.

A farmer, last fall, brought a horse to town, and offered him for sale to our informant. The animal was remarkable, among other things, for the length and fullness of his tail. The parties, however, made no bargain. This spring the horse was again brought down, but shorn of his flowing honours. The gentleman to whom he was offered exclaimed at the barbarism of such an improvement. The owner declared himself innocent. "It happened," said he, "in this way. He had an irritation in his tail, and I directed it to be steeped in brine every evening. He happened to switch it into the mouth of a cow that stood in the next stall; and she was so pleased with the taste, that, before morning, she devoured it to the stump. I thought she had eaten a tough salad for the sake of the sauce, but the matter could not be mended."

POPULATION.

Father Peters, the Jesuist, calculated that in 260 years, four men might have 268,719,000,000 of descendants. Enough to people many such worlds as ours. Sir W. Blackstone, shows, that in 20 generations, every man actually has 1,-048,576 ancestors. Thus the provisions of nature are made against every contingency. In the animal 342,144 eggs have been found in a Carp only 18 inches long; and 600,000 have been reckoned in the roe of a salmon.

WORDSWORTH & SIR WALTER SCOTT'S ROB ROY.

When "Rob Roy" first appeared, a party was made at Mr. John Wilson's house at Elleray, to read it. Mr. Wordsworth was invited, among others, to the party; and, as a special inducement to go, he was informed that the illustrious author had chosen the motto for his novel from his name-sake poem, "Rob Roy." The verbos and venerable Luker accordingly went; and when the volumes were laid on the table, he eagerly turned to the title page, where he read—

"For why? because the good old rule
Sufficeth them—the simple plan
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."

"Ladies and gentlemen," quoth the Author of the 'Excursion' and other universally-read poems, "you see this motto: it is from a poem of mine,—the volume containing which I have brought in my pocket; and lest you should not understand the novel, for want of knowing thoroughly my poem, I mean to read my verses to you." He accordingly began—

"A famous man was Robin Hood," &c.

and went on to the conclusion, not even omitting a comma, and then putting the vivacious *tome* into his pocket again, he said, "Ladies and Gentlemen, I leave you to your novel," and walked home!

Speaking of the Poor Laws, the Duke of Wellington says, that "if work is not furnished and food given to able-bodied persons, they will immediately fall sick." In illustration of this position, we will repeat an anecdote communicated to us many years ago by a country gentleman and Magistrate. A stout healthy fellow applied to the Board for support. They refused, saying, "Why, you are a strong, hale man, and can work; we will not keep you in idleness." Applicant—"You wunt!" "No, we wont." Applicant—"You'd better." "No, we shall not." Applicant (emphatically)—"You wunt—then (slapping his thigh) blow me if I donut fall sick!"—*Sunday paper.*

Sir John Harrington, the first translator of "Orlando Furioso" into English, and who was the author of a collection of Epigrams and other satirical poetry and prose compositions, published during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was likewise a dangler about the Court, where his views seem to have been disappointed, by the following extract from his "Brefe Notes and Remembrances:"—"I have spente my time, my fortune, and almost my honestie, to buy false hope, false friends, and shallow praise;—and be it remembered that he who castethe up this reckoning of a courtlie minion, will sette his summe like a foole at the ende, for not being a knave at the beginninge. Oh, that I could boaste with chaunter David, *In te sperari, Domine!*"

JUDICIAL BREVITY.

An English paper gives the following report of the Recorder's speech at the opening of the Leicestershire Court.

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—in looking over the Calender, I do not find any thing that calls for any observation from me, therefore, you may go about your work as soon as you can."

The late Judge Foster, of England, has left on record a similar example of brevity. A short time before his death he attended the Oxford Court, on a day that was unusually hot and sultry, and gave the following charge to the Grand Jury:

"Gentlemen, the weather is extremely hot: I am very old, and you are very well acquainted with what is your duty. I have no doubt but you will practise it."

IMPORTANT TO TOPERS.

Among the discoveries and inventions of modern times, that of cotton seed whiskey seems likely to assert its claims to a conspicuous and pre-eminent station. The credit, and of right we should suppose, the profit too, of the discovery, belongs to a Mr. Gray, in Georgia. This beverage is represented, by those skilled in discriminating the qualities of such commodities to be of most superior excellence, both in point of flavor and potency, and is likely to jostle its brethren, the essence of corn and potatoes, which have long held so tyrannical a sway over their mellowed votaries, entirely out of their accustomed sphere. Its most distinguished quality is, that it makes most "particularly drunk," and spirits up the disciples of Bacchus to squabble, 'swagger, swear, and discourse fustian with their own shadows,' in a style and tone, quite superior to that of any other potations of the day, either domestic or imported. We congratulate the cotton growing states on the invaluable accession to their staple commodities, in this new production of the swill tub, and the lover's taste on the additional variety thus given to the nomenclature of strong drinks. It will, doubtless, constitute a valuable article in trade, both for exportation and home consumption.—*Michigan Herald.*

RURAL ECONOMIST.

If flour is bottled when the bottles are wet, it is never good. The bottles ought to be dry, perfectly dry, and the corks good.

TO REVIVE PLANTS, &c.

Dissolve camphor in alcohol, adding the former until it remains solid at the bottom of the latter; a sufficient quantity of rain or river water is then to have the alcoholic solution added to it, in the proportion of four drops to one ounce of water. Plants which have been removed from the earth, and have suffered by a journey or otherwise, should be plunged into this camphorated water, so that they be entirely covered; in about two or three hours the plant will revive. It is then to be placed in good earth, watered, and protected from the too powerful action of the sun until the roots have taken hold of the ground.—*Brande's Journal.*

SMALL FARMS.

As a general truth, we believe it may be asserted that every farmer, possessing 100 acres of land, might divide them fairly by quantity and quality, into thirds, and by a suitable cultivation make either third more productive than his whole hundred acres are at present. Farmers are yet to learn the immense productive power of a perfectly cultivated acre. Instead of seeking riches in augmenting the number of their acres, let them be sought in better modes of husbandry, and more careful cultivation. They are too desirous, generally, to take large farms, without possessing the means of cultivating them well; and hence many persons are kept poor on a large farm, who might live in comfort and acquire property on a small one.

USEFUL HINT.

The following discovery has been lately communicated by the Royal Society of Sweden to that of London. After roofing a house with wood, boil some tar and mix it with finely pulverized charcoal till it is the thickness of mortar—spread this with a trowel about a fourth of an inch thick over the roof; it will soon grow hard, and defy all the vicissitudes of weather. Roofs thus covered have stood in Sweden above a century, and still want no repair.

RATS.

Last year I had my smoke house so visited by rats, that they appeared to threaten destruction to all my bacon, and even damaged some of it after it was hung up and nearly smoked. I set a number of traps of several different sorts; and when I caught a rat, it appeared, as the old woman said of the flies, when she killed one, as if there came two or three to bury it. I had recourse to arsenic, but without much success; and I saw in your valuable work a publication of the cork experiment; I would not have had faith to try it but that I had known it kill dogs. I then tried a composition of things which I knew the rats were fond of, and fed them on it two nights in succession; the next day I prepared the cork and chopped it about the size of a large buck shot. I then fried it in the same sort of materials as before; and the two first nights they preyed on it tolerably well; the third night not so much, and in about six days and nights they all disappeared! and what is very strange we never found one dead. I am perfectly satisfied that not one fourth of those sagacious animals ever got a taste of the fried cork; but those that got troubled with it, must have alarmed and carried off the rest. Now you must know that this has been done more than ninety days, and I beg you to excuse my not telling you of it sooner; but the fact is I was afraid that their absence was too good company to last, and expected they might return in a few weeks; but I see no sign of any as yet; therefore think the experiment worth trying through the United States, as they are troublesome boarders.—*American Farmer.*

NATURAL BAROMETERS.

The following are a few of those plants which indicate changes in the weather:—Chickweed is an excellent barometer. When the flower expands fully, we are not to expect rain for several hours; should it continue in that state, no rain will disturb the summer's day. When it half conceals its miniature flower, the day is generally showery; but, if it entirely shuts up, or veils the white flower with its green mantle, then let the traveller put on his great coat. The different species of trefoil always contract their leaves at the approach of a storm; so certainly does this take place, that these plants have acquired the name of the husbandman's barometer. The tulip and several of the compound yellow flowers also close before rain. There is, besides, a species of wood-sorrel, which doubles its leaves before storms and tempests. The bauhinia, or mountain ebony, cassia, and sensitive plants, observe the same habit.—*Philosophy in Sport.*

Just published,

CASKET FOR JUNE, 1828,

EMBELLISHED with an elegant portrait of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and containing the usual variety of attractive and interesting FLOWERS of LITERATURE.

CONTENTS.—Biography of John Quincy Adams—La Belle de Nuit—Remarks on Vegetable Life—Turkish Review—The parting of Summer—The Black Velvet Rag—Sketch of Mr. Rakes—Louis XVI—A Day of Henry IV—Comparison of Egypt with Turkey—Burning of Hindoo Widows—The "Old Court House," with an engraving—Wreck of the Albion, with an engraving—The Soldier of the Revolution—Anxiety—The Fever Ship—Greece—Lady of Gollerus—Austrian System of Education.

Wit and Sentiment.
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School of Flora, with two Flowers.
Original Poetry.—To Burns—Erin—Lines—Thoughts on Death—Stanzas—Sonnet to Spring—Farewell to Erin—The Wandering Jew—Beauties of Clara—Lines—Reliance on God—Sonnet to a Nightingale.
Music.—"I'd be a Butterfly"—a ballad, as sung by Miss J. Brann, with great applause.

Price $2 50 a year—single Nos. 25 cents.
Each number contains 48 super royal octavo pages, closely printed on fine type and good paper.
Published monthly by S. C. ATKINSON, No. 112 Chesnut Street. may 24—tf

UNION BURIAL GROUND.

THE Public are informed that the prices for Interments in the Union Burial Ground are as follows:
For those under the age of 4 years, $3.
Between 5 and 13 years, $4 50.
Above 13 years, $7.
The Burial Ground is situated between Fifth and Sixth streets, and Prime and Federal streets, in the District of Southwark, and is inclosed with a good substantial palisade fence. The Superintendent resides on the premises, where duty it is to prevent any depredations being committed upon the property of the Society, or those interred; and also to attend to instructions given by those persons intending to inter therein. Application for permission to inter in said ground can be made to either of the following named persons:
Charles Finley, No. 270 South Second street.
M. K. Vanhorn, No. 28 Fennel street.
Wm. Richards, No. 138 Catharine street.
Geo. Giles, No. 23 Shippen street.
B. Buckman, No. 48 Union street; or 79 South Second.
J. Degrass, No. 237 South Second street.
Charles Field, corner of Prune and Second streets.
Joseph E. Tatem, West between Prune and Federal.
Wm. L. Barber, Christian near Swanson street.
H. B. Gillingham, Gaskill above Second street.
S. H. Simmons, Gaskill above Third street.
Henry Snyder, No. 256 South Front street.
Joseph Weihardt, No. 224 South Front street.
John Rogers, No. 257 South Second street.
Thomas Kreehler, Fifth below Pine street. June 14—3t

$50 REWARD.

THE Proprietors of the Citizen's Steamboat Line to New York offer the above Reward, payable on Conviction of the Person or Persons who, on Thursday night, maliciously tore down and destroyed the Sign at the Office, No. 22 North Third street. JOHN BUWMAN,
June 14—tf Agent, No. 8 Arch street.

A REALITY.
REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE subscriber is in possession of an infallible remedy for that distressing disease called the Piles. Nothing short of the importunity of numbers who have been completely cured by him, has overcome his reluctance to publish this article, with the view of informing the afflicted where they can obtain a certain and safe remedy for this complaint, which may be classed among the most distressing that "flesh is heir to." The subscriber informs the public, that by calling on his agents, they can see certificates which he believes will be satisfactory.

JNO. DITCHETT,
142 William street, New York.

Mr. John Ditchett.—Sir: I offer you my thanks, and consider it a duty incumbent on me, to desire and advise you, for the benefit of the afflicted, publicly to make known to the world your "Spanish Specific," and I give this certificate to inform them that I was severely afflicted for 16 years, and in that time employed many doctors, but to no purpose and that in September, 1824, I heard of your Specific, and by only using one bottle am completely cured.

JOHN WHITE, Branch pilot, Ann street.

N. B. My agents in Philadelphia are, Mr. Wm. Biddle, S. W. corner of Fourth and Race street.
H. A. Brek & Son, 948 North Front street.
Edwin T. Scott, 61 North Eighth street. June 14—3mo

Brush and Bellows Manufactory.

WHOLESALE and retail, No. 215 Market Street, South side, between 6th and 7th streets, Philadelphia
april 19—3mo JAMES C. COOPER.

CANARY, MOCKING & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 22—tf

A YOUNG LADY

IS desirous of a situation in a family as an Instructress to Children, where she could be useful. She is respectable, of high moral character, well educated, and qualified for the task she solicits, as her recommendations testify.—A note addressed W. L. M. and left at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, will meet with attention. may 31—2t*

SITUATION WANTED.

AS an Assistant in a FEMALE SEMINARY, by a Female well qualified to assist in Teaching the necessary branches of English Education.
☞ A Note addressed to C. D. and left at this office, will be attended to. may 10—tf

ISAAC REED,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
No. 176 North Second street corner of Vine.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep on hand at the old stand, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver patent lever and plain watches. Eight day clocks and cases, time pieces, silver table and tea spoons and soup ladles; Ladies fine Gold Filagree paste and plain earrings and Breastpens, Fine Gold Curb and common chains, seals and keys, silver and steel spectacles, thimbles, pencil cases, music boxes, coral, &c. He has also received, in addition to his former stock, an handsome and beautiful assortment of Britannia ware and Block tin (American manufacture) Coffee and tea pots, sugar and slop bowls, cream cups, also plated table and tea spoons. The above goods he will sell on as low terms as they can be purchased in the city.

N. B. Clocks and watches carefully repaired and warranted as usual. An apprentice to the above business is wanted, one from the country would be preferred. April 5—1yr

CHARCOAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to No. 33 Dock street, where all orders for Oak and Pine Coal, will be thankfully received and immediately supplied, (in the City or Country adjacent) as the subscriber brings in and keeps constantly on hand a large supply. THOMAS KINSEY, Jr.
nov 23—1yr.

Philadelphia Suspender Manufactory,
NO. 138 MARKET STREET,
A few Doors above Fourth street.

VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair, and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Cravat Stiffeners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.
☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired. may 31—1yr

AN IRON CHEST

FOR SALE. Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street. may 31—tf

WANTED,

TWO or Three Apprentices to the Dress-making business. Apply at the office of the Paper. may 31—4t*

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the citizens of Philadelphia, that at the COLUMBUS INN, on the Lancaster turnpike, three miles from the city, he is prepared to board families or individuals, for any time they may wish to stay for their health or recreation. Having his ice house full of the best ice, procured in the coldest weather of the winter, he is ready to furnish his guests with mineral water, and other cooling and agreeable beverage. WILLIAM SHELDRAKE.
June 14—3t

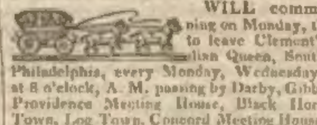
STORAGE FOR WOOD, &c.

A FEW Hundred Cords of Wood, (or any other article) can be stored at a low rate, including wharfage, in the vicinity of Oak and Coats' street, N. L.
Apply to H. & I. STILES,
Lumber Merchants, first wharf above Coats' street, N. L.
June 7—tf*

FOR SALE,

THE stock and fixtures, or fixtures only, of a ladies' shoe store, in the most public part of the city, by a person declining business. It being a good situation for a dry goods store, the fixtures might be made to answer, with a very little alteration. Inquire at the office. June 7—3t*

NEW LINE OF MAIL STAGES
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BALTIMORE,



WILL commence running on Monday, the 26th inst. to leave Clement's Hotel, Indian Queen, South Fourth st. Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, A. M. passing by Darby, Gibbon's Tavern, Providence Meeting House, Black Horse, Wrangle Town, Log Town, Concord Meeting House, Chadsford, Kennet Square, New London ✕ Roads, Brick Meeting House, Port Deposit Bridge and Belle Air. Passengers will lodge at New London ✕ Roads, and arrive in Baltimore at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the following day. The stages will leave Barr's Hotel, Light street, Baltimore, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, lodge at New London ✕ Roads, and arrive in Philadelphia at two o'clock, P. M. on the following day, passing through a highly improved and interesting country—good teams and careful drivers will be provided, and every attention paid to the accommodation of passengers. All baggage at the risk of the owners. Fare through $4 50.
June 14—3t

PACKET BOAT
COMET, OF NORRISTOWN,

LEAVES R. Evans's Inn, No. 139 Race street, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Webb's Hotel, Norristown, on the following days, viz.

From R. Evans's, Philadelphia, every
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, } At 8 o'clock, A. M. for Norristown.
From Mrs. Webb's, Norristown, every
Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, } At 3 o'clock, P. M. for Philadelphia.

The Bar on board the Boat is furnished with the best of liquors and refreshments.—FARE to Norristown 75 cents. For seats apply at R. Evans's, where stages are provided to carry passengers to and from the Boat, gratis.—All baggage at the risk of its owner. WILLIAM GRIFFITH,
June 14—3t* Master.

STORE TO RENT.

IN the Country, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, a first rate stand for a Store, where there has been and may be an excellent business done. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in a small village, surrounded by a rich and fertile country. The dwelling and store will be rented, and the stock disposed of on advantageous terms, the present occupant having more business on hand than he wishes to attend to.—A line addressed to X. D. Philadelphia Post Office, will be punctually attended to. June 14—4t

CULTURE OF SILK.

FOR sale, by Carey, Lea & Carey, and by Samuel Alexander, No. 21 Walnut street, Directions for the Rearing Silk Worms, and the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree; published by the Pennsylvania Society, appointed for the promotion of these Objects. Price $1 12 1-2 cents.—The Members of the Society will be presented with a Copy, by calling at Mr. Alexander's. June 14—3t

Farewell Visit to Philadelphia

THE PANHARMONICON, HUBBARD'S GALLERY OF CUTTINGS, and the GRECIAN DOG APOLLO, will continue to be exhibited for a very short time longer, previously to their removal to Europe, in MARLEY'S ROOM, 48 SOUTH FIFTH Street, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The Hall, which is 70 feet long and nearly 40 wide, is handsomely decorated, brilliantly illuminated, and by an almost invaluable contrivance, so perfectly ventilated, (after the manner of the Haymarket Theater, London,) by a perpetual succession of fresh air, as to render the Hall delightfully cool, even in the most sultry weather. The Proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense in rendering this an elegant, interesting, and agreeably cool evening promenade.

The PANHARMONICON was invented by Mr. Maelzel. It is a union of 366 Musical Instruments, possessing the full power of a first rate Military Band, with the sweetness and delicacy of an Italian Orchestra.

HUBBARD'S GALLERY OF CUTTINGS, consists of several hundred Cuttings, representing Military, Sporting, and Architectural subjects, and Portraits of the most distinguished individuals in Europe and America, generally taken from life.

The celebrated GRECIAN DOG APOLLO, will go thro' the whole of his extraordinary performances, answering the Company's questions in Geography, Astronomy, Arithmetic, Cards, Chess, and Orthography, playing at several games, &c.

Performances to commence at 8 o'clock in the evening.—Admittance 25 Cents. June 14—tf

GEO. P. BONNIN, AUCTIONEER,
No. 68 Queen street, Southwark,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and others, who reside in the country, that he will attend all country sales on the lowest terms, and flatters himself that from his knowledge of the business, having been twenty years engaged in it, and his attention to the interest of those who may think proper to employ him, that he will give that satisfaction to them, which he has uniformly done to those, who reside in the city and districts.—Any orders sent to him, may be left at the Plough tavern, North Third street, or at his dwelling, and they will be promptly attended to.
June 14—3t

THE TEETH.

ALL persons (particularly parents) upon application to the subscribers, may receive information upon the preservation of the Teeth, more satisfactory than any that has ever yet been published. Advice gratis, charges moderate, office No. 129 North 4th Street above Race. B. Williams, Dentist, removed from Vine Street. april 26—3mo

SCYTHES.

PASSMORE, Bartlett, Herron, Scarlett, Darling, Wall, Cope, Griffin, Waldron, and Mullin's and Garrett's GRASS SCYTHES.
Griffin, Waldron, Harris, Mullin, and Biggin's GRAIN SCYTHES.
Kerlin and Mudernell's SICKLES.
Goodyear's HAY and MANURE FORKS.
Darby and Winsoeket STONES.
GRAIN CRADLES, RAKES, SNEEDS, &c. &c.
For sale at No. 57 Market street, by
may 17—tf SHIPLEY & HARTRAM.

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* feb 23—6m

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS HARLEY, Sen. Coppersmith, 78 South Front street, above Walnut, has constantly on hand of his own manufacturing, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES calculated for washing, dairy or preserving, Saucepans, Tea Kettles, STILLS of all kinds and WORMS, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps constantly on hand, *Tin plates* in boxes, *Block Tin, Lead Solder, Wire* of all sizes, Boras, Black Lead Pots, &c. at the very lowest prices.
Old metals bought, or taken in payment. feb 16—1y

INDIGESTION.

THIS disease is one of the greatest evils of a city life. Whatever can contribute to remove it will always be anxiously sought. The following certificate speaks well for the remedy mentioned therein. Persons in want of such a medicine will find their wishes gratified by applying to C. L. Smith, corner of Allen and Dyruin streets.

"We, the undersigned, having been afflicted with indigestion, loss of appetite, and great weakness about the stomach and bowels, attended with an inward fever, for many years past, for the cure of which we have had recourse to a great many remedies, without relief. On the recommendation of a friend, we have been induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, from which we have found complete relief; and we feel it a duty to recommend this excellent medicine to all those who are afflicted with the above complaint.

"Margaret Beekman, 321 Lombardy street; John Tappen, 57 Orchard street; Alexander Stevens, 333 Grand street; Jared Ferguson; Mary Ann Morris; John Williamson, New York." For sale by ISAAC THOMPSON,
may 31—6m N. W. corner Second & Market, Philad.

BOOTS AT $2 50 ONLY.

THE Subscriber has just received a small invoice of Gentlemen's very superior Copper nailed Boots, which he will retail at Two Dollars and fifty Cents.

ALSO, Youth's Boots, at $1 50, with a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy and common shoes, of his own manufacture, which he will sell at moderate prices.
SAMUEL D. BREED,
may 9—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

REMOVAL.

P. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed to No. 117, North East corner of Spruce and Fourth street.
march 25—6m*

J. S. RUSSELL'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LAMP AND OIL STORE,
No. 68 CHESNUT STREET.
may 24—1yr

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THE Superintendant and Teachers of the Boarding School at Kimberton, propose to admit into their Seminary a third class of Girls, to be composed of pupils who are not prepared to enter the higher classes.

The school will then be divided in the following manner, the introductory or third class; these will be admitted at $20 per quarter for board and tuition. The price charged for board and tuition of the second class will be reduced at the expiration of their quarters to $18, and that of the first or highest class to $20.

No scholar will be permitted to rise to a higher class, except on quarter days, the first of 3d, 6th, 9th, and 12th months.

The time of the summer vacation in the 8th month will be deducted, and books, stationary, washing, &c. charged at customary prices. june 7—2t

VALUABLE FARM.

TO be sold, at public vendue, on Monday the 23d of June, inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, all that valuable property, formerly belonging to George Unrue, situate 8 miles and a half from Philadelphia, 2 from Germantown, and 1 mile west of Mount Airy, containing 80 acres, 30 of which are in clover and timothy, and 30 acres of well timbered woodland. On said farm are erected a two story stone house, two rooms on a floor, with a large entry, a two story stone kitchen with pantry, and a pump of good water near the door; a stone spring house over a never failing spring of the best water, a stone barn, calculated to hold 60 tons of hay, and having 24 stalls, corn crib adjoining the same, which will contain 1000 bushels of corn; all said buildings in good condition. There is also a cider mill and press, and cider shed, with all other convenient out buildings. Also 2 apple orchards, one in its prime, the other just beginning to bear, and a young peach orchard. A variety of early cherries; all kinds of pears, catharine, &c. and a number of plum trees of excellent kinds. The whole of the property is well fenced. The above farm is bounded by lands of Philip Unrue, John Rush, and others. Persons wishing to examine the premises, will please call on John Shipps living on the same. Attendance will be given and conditions made known on the day of sale, by JACOB LESHER.
june 7—3t

DR. BROWN'S PULMONARY SPECIFIC.

DR. BROWN'S celebrated Pulmonary Specific, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, &c. for sale at Frederick Klett's wholesale and retail drug store, north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price 75 cents per bottle. may 24—6mo

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
111 Chesnut st. corner Franklin place.

HASTINGS & CHESTER have just received a further supply of the various descriptions of Carpeting, which enables them to offer an assortment of Imperial Brussels, Brussels, extra superfine, superfine, and fine Kidderminster, superfine and fine Scotch, striped and plaid Venetian carpeting, equal to any in the United States. They have also lately received a small assortment of India Matting; one case Embossed and Watered Morreens of various colours; one case of Crimson Satin Damask; one bale Printed Baizes, one bale plain Baizes; and 18 cases Harlem Patent English Floor Cloth. All of which, with their former stock, they are prepared to sell at low prices and on accommodating terms.
may 24—6t

SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

THE PULMEL, a specific remedy for the Consumption, and nothing else, was discovered by a medical gentleman of Philadelphia. It never fails, when properly prescribed, with suitable diet and vehicles, to relieve in all cases, and to cure in eight cases out of ten. It is a chemical compound of vegetable substances, and highly sedative, pectoral, deobstruent, diaphoretic, tonic, healing, &c. It is susceptible of many different forms, operating by internal use and inhalation. It has been found available in the five stages of consumption, and when-ever the patients have not been prostrated beyond help by a debilitating course of remedies.

The Syrup of Pulmel for internal use, and the Balsam of Pulmel for inhalation, have been prepared with printed directions. They sell for $1 the bottle, with 25 per cent. discount on wholesale. A spoonful forms a dose. They are safe and pleasant preparations.

It is contemplated to prepare this year several other combinations of PULMEL, such as Powders, Sugar, Lozenges, Lotion, Wine, &c. of PULMEL; which will be sold at $5 for 100 doses, with a liberal discount on wholesale. The price of the Syrup and Balsam will then be regulated at the same price.

Applications for peculiar preparations of the PULMEL to suit peculiar cases will be duly attended to. Medical consultations on these cases are furnished in writing, with ample directions on diet and vehicles, upon a medical statement of the case, and a fee of $10.

Orders and Communications received by S. C. ATKINSON, Office of the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia.
may 17—tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
In the State of Pennsylvania, for Cash,

A CORNER at a public Cross Roads, containing from 10 to 15 acres of land, without improvements, suitable for public business, four miles from either town or village, tavern or store. The situation of the land must be elevated and pleasant, so as to command a view of the country in every direction around it, with good water. It is desirable that it should be generally known as a public cross roads, and much travelled. The distance from Philadelphia not less than 30, nor more than 50 miles. Letters post paid directed to G. R. No. 347 Samuel's street, Philadelphia, stating the lowest cash price, together with a description of the land, situation, distances, &c. &c. will meet prompt attention. may 31—3t*

DR. CHAMBERS'
REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents:
WILLIAM MOORHEAD,
314 South Second street.
ELLIS & MORRIS,
56 Chesnut street.
feb 18—tf

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.
☞ IT HAS NEVER FAILED. ☜

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 106 PINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. feb 16—1y

PATENT SHOE THREADS,

AND a general assortment of SHOE FINDINGS, constantly kept for sale at the lowest prices, by
JOHN FOLLANSBEE,
feb 9—6m 24 Lombard street, above Second.

FIRE PROOF DOORS,
And Standing Screw Presses.

PRESSES Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different Sizes, for Covering Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES made to order, and SMITH WORK, in general, by
CHARLES EVANS, No. 25 Bread Street.
april 26—1y

Warranted water proof boots and shoes.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced manufacturing Water Proof Boots and Shoes of different qualities on as reasonable terms as they can be had in the city of Philadelphia. JOB W. FOLWELL, Agent,
jan 19—6mo 312 North Front street.

MOORE HALL MILL.
TO RENT,

THE MOORE MERCHANT MILL, situate in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pa. 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Norristown; the situation of this mill is peculiarly advantageous for the merchant business, lying on the Schuylkill, convenient to the canal, and the public road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia, and calculated for a large business. For terms apply to the subscriber near the premises, or to Joseph and Thomas Wood & Co. No. 64 Market street. JAMES WOOD, M. H.
march 4—tf

TO THE LADIES.

MR. W. O. KENT respectfully informs the